The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1874. NUMBER 157.

LACES.

BARGAINS IN REAL LACES, &c.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

State & Washington-sts.,

Call attention to numerous Bargains in REAL LACES, which, in quality, style, and cheapness, surpass all previous importations. Complete assortments Point Gaze and Point Applique Collars, Handkerchiefs, Barbes, Coiffures, Capes (sets to match), and Trimming Laces; an elegant line of Point de Paris Collars, Hdkfs. Sets and Trimming Laces at half former prices, very rich and fashionable; Valenciennes Trimming Laces, Collars, Fichures, &c., greatly reduced from former prices; full line Real Chantilly Trimming Laces, Fichures, Flounces, Capes, Sashes, Barbes, Coiffures, &c., &c. Extraordinary attractions in BLK. GUIPURE, YAK, and FRENCH TRIMMING LACES, marked far below the ordinary cost of importation. Our patrons and the public are invited to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

COAL AND IRON.

ROGERS & CO.,

144 MARKET-ST.,

DEALERS IN ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS

COAL,

PIG IRON

SCOTCH PIG (Various Brands),
LAKE SUPERIOR (Charcoal),
UNION IRON (Anthracite),
GRAND TOWER (Bituminous),
AMERICAN SCOTCH (Bituminous),

WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,

Girders, Channel, Tee, and Angle Irons,

Fire Brick, Fire Clay, and Foundry Facings.

J. W. WALKER & CO.,

Miners, Shippers, and Dealers in

CLINTON COAL.

The Best-INDIANA COAL in the Market

For Domestic Use or Steam Purposes.

Indiana Lump, $3.50 per Ton | Indiana Nut, $2.50 per Ton

Can be had at Yards for Cash Only.

Principal Office, 168 East Washington-st.

YARD—267, 269 and 271 Sixteenth-st., near Brown, Chicago. Mines at Clinton, Ind.

COAL REDUCED.

On Monday morning I will sell Lackawanna Coal for $8 per ton delivered, and $7.50 per ton in yard. No order will be booked unless accompanied by the money. Bloomburgh, Lehigh, and all other Coals at lowest prices. Offices—260 East Madison-st., 126 South Market-st., 200 Lumber-st., adjoining Eighteenth-st. Bridge, and North Pier near Lighthouse. ROBERT LAW.

GENERAL NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

On Thursday last I took charge of the P. O. & E. Co.'s line for the Receiver, David L. Hough, Esq. The line had been withdrawn two days, and was in bad condition. The Company have two stables, one at Twenty-ninth-st. and one at Twenty-second-st. The Prairie-av. line was run from the Twenty-second-st. stable. On Saturday, twelve stages were run on Prairie-av., the same number on Wabash-av. Though running alternately, and over the same route north of Twenty-second-st., the Prairie-av. line turned only one-third of the fares received by the same number of stages running on Wabash-av.; although the Prairie-av. line is the best patronized, from reliable information, and my own observation, I found the fare-boxes had been tampered with. I directed the foreman (John Young) in charge of Twenty-second-st. stable to have all the Prairie-av. stages pulled into the Twenty-ninth-st. stable on their last trip. Acting under bad advice, the men refused to obey my orders, run the stages into the Wabash-av. stable, and locked and carried the nuts from the wheels. I sent the stopper to outpay the fare-boxes; he found some of them forced open, and the keys removed.

I will have the line running in full force to-morrow morning. The Wabash-av. line will run as usual. In the meantime I ask your forbearance.

RICHARD T. CRAIN, Superintendent.

A MEETING

Will be held this (Tuesday) evening, January 27, at 7 o'clock, at the Temple, corner of Wabash-av. and Peck-court, to deliberate upon the subject of a Hebrew Theological College, under the supervision of the Union of American Congregations. The following gentlemen are expected to address the meeting:

Hon. SIMON WOLF, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. WISE, Cincinnati, O.
A. S. FRANKLAND, Esq., of Memphis, Tenn., and others.

The public are invited. Seats free.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of the Cross Manufacturing Company, in this day dissolved by mutual consent. Will. Iles withdrawing. The liabilities are assumed by the remaining partners, F. A. Johnson and Thomas G. Hall, who will continue the business under the same name of the Cross Manufacturing Company. F. M. ATKINSON, THOMAS G. HALL, WILLIAM LEE. Chicago, Jan. 10, 1874.

NOTICE.

After February 1, 1874, the premium upon purchase of TAX CERTIFICATES, held by the city for city taxes of 1871 will be raised to 5 PER CENT.

Chicago, Jan. 20, 1874. S. S. HAYES, Comptroller.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.

SHIPPING TAGS, STRING TAGS, AND GUM LABELS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 & 120 MONROE-ST.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 106 Clark-st.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Ashlar Lodge, A., F. and A. M. A meeting of the Craft of this Lodge, and Members will be held at the Temple on Monroe-st., this evening at 7½ p. m. A full and prompt attendance is requested.

C. H. CRANE, Sec.

I. O. B. B.

Members of Remah Lodge will please attend the funeral of Bro. Louis Adler, at 11 o'clock to-day, from 78 West Ohio-st. M. MAYFIELD, Sec.

DRY GOODS.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

Great Annual Clearing Sale.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT OF

Carson, Pirie & Co.'s

MADISON & PEORIA-STS.

Peremptory and Unreserved Sale of the Entire Winter Stock of one of the Largest and Finest Assortments of

DRY GOODS

IN THE WEST.

The Golden Opportunity

For those who care to SAVE MONEY in purchasing.

The following are a few among hundreds of Special Bargains now being sold.

LINENS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

1,000 Remnants Irish Linen at 25 cts. yd.
All-Linen Table Linens, 35, 40 and 45 cts.
8-4 Pure Linen Table Damasks, 50 cts. yd. upward.
8-4 Brown Linen Table Cloths for 50 cts. each.
Pure Linen Damask Table Napkins, $1.00 doz., a decided bargain, worth $1.50.
Fine Linen Damask Doylies, 75 cts. doz., worth $1.40.
Linen Crash Towelings, 8 and 10 cts. yd.
All-Linen Huckaback Towels, 10 and 12 1-2 cts. each.
Bleached Huck Towels, 10, 12 1-2 and 18 cts.
Linen Damask Towels, 15 and 25 cts., bargains.
Good 11-4 White Bed Spreads at $1.00 each.
Marseilles Quilts, $1.00, $1.25, $1.65, and upward.
Soiled Marseilles Quilts at great bargains.
A well-known and favorite brand of Bleached Cotton at 12 1-2 cts.; less than N. Y. cost.
Good 4-4 Brown Cotton Sheetings, 10 cts. yd.
Pillow Cottons and Wide Cotton Sheetings cheap.

FLANNELS & BLANKETS.

White Cotton and Wool Domet Flannels, 12 1-2 and 16 cts., worth 25 and 35 cts.
Heavy Domet Shaker Flannels, 25 cts., formerly 45.
All-Wool Red Flannels, plain and twilled, 25 cts.
Heavy Gray Twilled Flannels, 25 cts.
Rich Embroidered Flannels reduced.
Good White Blankets, $3.00, $3.50, and upward.

WOOLEN CLOTHS.

Bl'k Waterproofs, 65, 75, 85 cts. and $1.00 per yd.
Union Cassimeres, for boys' wear, 25 cts. yd. upward.
Heavy Dark Cassimeres, 60, 75, 90 cts. and $1.00 yd.; great bargains.
A line of Fine Wool Cassimeres, good styles, reduced from $2.00 and $2.25 to $1.25 and $1.50.
6-4 Imported Cassimeres, $2.00 a yard below former prices.
Bargains in Cloaking Beavers.

Astonishing Bargains in Hamburg Embroideries

Bargains in Dress Goods and Silks.

Other Bargains as heretofore advertised.

Madison & Peoria-sts.

FINANCIAL.

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

(Successor to THATCHER, STANDLEY & CO.),

Central City, Colorado.

J. A. THATCHER, Pres., OTTO SAUER, Vice Pres., FRANK C. YOUNG, Cashier.

Capital, $300,000. Paid in, $50,000.

Refer to Chemical National Bank, New York, Lucas Bank, St. Louis, Third National Bank, Chicago. Collections receive prompt personal attention.

FINANCIAL.

I have some funds to loan on Pork, Lard and Grain in Warehouse, and am buying mortgages given for purchase money of Real Estate.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Banker, Chamber of Commerce Building.

GAS STOCK.

Chicago Gas Light and Coke Co. Stock.
West Side and South Side Railway.
For sale by WM. P. WATSON & CO., 105 Clark-st.

LOCAL STOCK COLLATERAL

And Prime Commercial Paper, wanted by WM. P. WATSON & CO., 105 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Chicago Real Estate, 3 to 5 years' time. WRIGHT & FAIRBELL, Room 9 Tribune Building.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.

We can make some loans for a term of years on good city property, in sums of $2,500 to $20,000. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 80 LaSalle-st.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

GRAND DRAWING! LAST CHANCE!

Of two Fine Residence Lots on Cass-st., near the Water Works, worth

$8,000.00,

Will positively take place under the direction of the St. Joseph's Church,

This Evening, Jan. 27,

At TURNER HALL, North Clark-st.

In connection with the drawing of the lots a

GRAND CONCERT

consisting of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be given. In conclusion, a magnificent SUPPER will be served. Ample provisions have been made for refreshments of all kinds. Entrance for Lady and Gentleman, Supper included, $1. THE COMMITTEE.

Tickets extra.

N. B.—All duplicates not paid or returned at date of the drawing will not be responded to.

Chance tickets for the residence lots, $1, can still be had at the following business houses: Mahlmann & Bakalo, 111 West Twelfth-st.; Bircher, 158 South Clark-st.; Happ, 191 South Clark-st.; Sullivan, 295 North Clark-st.; Pat, 126 South Clark-st.; Miller, 238 Division-st.; Harding's Store, Chicago-av.; Mrs. Hinton, 238 Division-st.; Kuhn's Bookstore, near St. Michael's Church.

TOILETINE.

DE LA BANTA.

SIR: Your beautiful gift affords us unprecedented delight. It came opportune, as your Londonized agent came to supply the demand. Our grandsire seeks expression. My supply the demand. Our grandsire seeks expression. My Chamberlain will therefore create you Knight of the Garter. Destroy no more "splendid," and I am Garter. Destroy no more "splendid," and I am pleased to add that TOILETINE finds no rival in the boudoir of the Queen. VICTORIA.

WASHINGTON.

Louisiana Affairs Considered in the Senate.

Senator McCreery Throws Some Light on the Election Frauds.

Pinchback Not Likely to Succeed in His Senatorial Race.

An Investigation of District of Columbia Affairs Needed.

List of Important Senate Amendments to the Bankruptcy Bill.

Substance of Representative Orth's Financial Relief Bill.

He Would Issue $2,000,000,000 Gold Bond Notes Redeemable in Coin.

Large Increase in the Receipts of Internal Revenue.

Senate Resolution Defining the Meaning of the Word "Stationery."

LOUISIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A FULL EXPOSE OF THE KELLOGG SWINDLE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—The Senate this morning proceeded to a discussion of the Louisiana case, under cover of considering Pinchback's right to a seat in the Senate. Senator Morton reiterated his belief that a further investigation of the claim should be had in view of recent developments. He was followed by McCreery, of Kentucky, in a speech of some length on the whole question of the Louisiana election. The Kentucky Senator had carefully committed his speech, and as he repeated it from memory it sounded as though he was reading from a book. He retained the attention of the entire Senate and the well-filled galleries during all of the time that he occupied the floor, and frequent outbursts of laughter in which even he joined, interrupted him without disturbing his equilibrium. Mr. McCreery has story-telling powers of no mean order, and they were well employed in a description of the way in which elections are and have been held in Louisiana, which was scathingly

SEVERE UPON THE FEDERAL OFFICIALS

in that State who undertook the management of its affairs. In many instances there was room for complaint that he had overdrawn the picture or exceeded the limits of temperate criticism, while the showing could not have been much worse if the aid of a powerful imagination had been brought to bear. Ex-Gov. Warmoth, would-be Gov. McEnery, Sheridan, Pinchback, and McMillan were all present, apparently enjoying the performance to the utmost.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

did not come in. Gen. Babcock was at the Capitol and stated that the President had concluded to submit the document to the Cabinet at their meeting to-morrow before sending it in, so that it may be looked for to-morrow or Wednesday.

There are no friends sanguine enough now to suppose that

PINCHBACK'S CLAIMS

will survive the ordeal of a second examination by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The result will be that the seat will be declared vacant, as McMillan's claims are not thought worthy of consideration.

(To the Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—A motion was entered to-day before the House Committee on Elections providing that Pinchback, contestant for the seat-at-large from the State of Louisiana, be reserved for further proceedings. The Committee decided to postpone action on the motion, with the understanding that the case would be taken up in regular order on its merits, but not until the Committee shall dispose of all prima facie cases.

BUTLER'S ELECTION BILL.

Gen. Butler will await the President's message on Louisiana affairs before introducing his bill for a new election in that State.

THE DISTRICT RING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHARGES OF CORRESPONDENCE CORRUPTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—Among other documents which are to be brought forward in proof of the charges of corruption, if an investigation of the affairs of the District Ring is ordered, are a number of letters that have passed between members of Congress and members of the Ring. Huntington, now dead, formerly Cashier of the First National Bank, of this city, was a prominent member of the Ring, and at his death some of these letters fell into the hands of his widow and his executors.

STARKWEATHER'S NEGOTIATION.

One of these letters is said to have been written by H. H. Starkweather, member of Congress from Connecticut, and Chairman of the House District Committee. In this letter, as quoted, he says that although he had no fears of his success at the approaching election, being sanguine that he would be returned by a large majority, yet it was more expensive than he had calculated on, and he would need a large sum of money; and that if this could be furnished him he would consider himself under renewed obligations, and meanwhile he would continue the good work in Congress. The letter, it is said, was written in this city on regular Congressional letter-paper, with a picture of the Capitol at the top.

ELDRIDGE INVOLVED.

A second letter is quoted as from C. A. Eldridge, a member of Congress from Wisconsin, and also on the House District Committee. This letter, it is said, was written while Huntington was absent in Russia, and was addressed to Frank Gasaway, Assistant-Cashier of the First National. The substance of it, as quoted, is an acknowledgment that a note of Eldridge's for $1,500 became due on the day on which the letter was written, with a direction that if not paid by a certain hour it should be presented to Hallet Kilbourn, of the firm of Kilbourn & Latta, and a prominent member of the Ring, who must pay it.

A THIRD LETTER

is stated to have been written by Kilbourn to Huntington, while the latter was in Russia praising C. A. E. (supposed to be Charles A. Eldridge) as a splendid fellow, and containing much other matter of the same sort, implicating beyond question other members of Congress; and settling with equal conclusiveness the fact that corrupt influences have been brought to bear upon Congressmen to further the purposes of the Ring.

There are said to be many other documents which will sustain the charges set forth in the memorial, of which the above are said to be fair samples. The letters of Starkweather and Kilbourn are said to be the originals, while Eldridge's is presented in the shape of a copy certified to by Huntington's widow.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PROPOSED INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—The Senate this morning refused to print the memorial from the citizens of the District asking an investigation into the affairs of the District Government, on the ground principally that the statements set forth in the memorial were not sustained by evidence. They seemed to overlook the fact that the evidence to sustain a charge seldom accompanies, but is brought forward subsequently, and they also apparently ignored the promise of the petitioners, that on investigation the charges could be substantiated.

Mr. Poland introduced a resolution directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into and report upon the legal relation between the Federal Government and the local Government of the District of Columbia, the extent of the claims upon the General Government for aid, and to ascertain whether some equitable means of expenditure cannot be arrived at. This was carried by a vote of 152 yeas, to 71 nays. Gov. Shepherd was on the floor of the House a good part of the day, and by a remarkable coincidence the resolution was in Shepherd's handwriting. The statement was boldly made by particular friends of the District Government on the floor that this was intended to clear the way for the securing of heavy appropriations for the District, and it was so understood by a majority of those who voted for it. This was an unexpected show of strength in behalf of the District, and augurs a prompt compliance with the demands of the Ring, unless speedy developments of dishonesty and mismanagement on the part of the District authorities is made.

THE FINANCES.

CONGRESSMEN AND NATIONAL BANK STOCK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, succeeded in getting a vote on a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the House with a list of members of Congress who are stockholders, agents, or attorneys of National Banks. The fact has been conceded for some time that there are so many Congressmen thus interested that it is, and has been, impossible to secure legislation affecting the finances of the country if it should in any way operate against the interests of the National Banks. If a statement could be secured of the Congressmen who have such interest in the banks, and made public, it would act as an effective

CHECK UPON THEIR SELFISHNESS

when financial propositions are brought forward, and it was with this in view that Judge Buckner brought forward his resolution. The result was, that, while the required two-thirds necessary to the passage of the resolution were not obtained, it was demonstrated that there is a strong disposition to break away from the National Bank influence, the vote being 96 yeas, 96 nays. Buckner is not disposed to let the matter rest here, but will push it in each House, and is sanguine that from one or the other of the two bodies he will get the desired order on the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE

agreed to-day to a bill which is equivalent to Free Banking. It requires that National Banks keep 5 per cent reserve on hand with the New York Sub-Treasury to redeem their notes when received. The Committee agreed to abolish the reserves in circulation, and that country banks shall keep their deposit reserves at home; also to prohibit all payments of interest on deposits; also to report adversely —10 to 1—against Kelly's 3-65 bond; also developed a decided opposition to the Postmaster-general's postal savings bank scheme, which insures an adverse report. The Committee is prepared to report to-morrow, but the call may be delayed several days on account of business from committees with special orders and higher privileges.

Merriam's bill introduced to-day, regarding compromises, prohibits the refunding of moneys collected as customs duties without formal test in the courts.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Gen. Garfield proposed an order in the House to-day, which was adopted, to the effect that when appropriation bills come up it shall be in order to move an amendment repealing all acts or parts of acts making indefinite appropriations, and also requesting heads of Departments to submit detailed estimates in all cases. This will bring about the most desirable result of having full information as to what is proposed to do with contingent funds, and will prevent their misappropriation to private uses by Government officials.

THE SALARY-REPEAL LAW.

The announcement is made that Comptroller Taylor, of the Treasury, has decided that the Salary-Repeal law goes into effect the 19th inst., and salaries of Congressmen and other officials affected by the act will be paid at the reduced rate from and after that date.

THE PAYMENT OF MOIETIES.

Mr. Merriam, of New York, introduced a bill prohibiting the payment to Government officers or employes of informers' moieties in all cases except those of regular customs-informers. This will prevent much fraudulent collusion on the part of Government officers whereby, in the past, a great deal of money has been diverted from its proper place—to the credit of the people. The bill also contains a clause prohibiting officials from using public property for private purposes. There is a manifest determination on the part of Congressmen to cut off all manner of perquisites, whether they have the sanction of immemorial usage or not.

TRANSPORTATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—The House Committee on Pacific Railroads agreed to-day to report favorably a bill to incorporate a trans-Continental freight railway. The bill is made up from the best features of a number authorizing such a charter to be granted that have been introduced by various gentlemen.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC RAILWAY.

That which the Southern Pacific Railroad people will ask of Congress is stated to be as follows: That the lands of the Company shall be sold by a Commissioner appointed by the President, and the proceeds placed in the United States Treasury to the Company's credit, the Government to retain the amount charged for the transportation of the mails and other Government freights; that the Government shall endorse and guarantee 5 per cent thirty-year bonds at a certain sum per mile, to be issued by the Company. The full amount of these bonds is not set forth. The Company agree in return for this to pay the Government a percentage on the gross earnings of the road.

PERSONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Vice-President Wilson has left for Boston, where he will remain three or four days.

GEN. HOWARD.

There is a determination that the gates of hell shall not prevail against the Christian soldier, if the prayers of the righteous, as compressed within the pale of Howard's Congregational church in this city, can avail to prevent that anticipated calamity. Last night Dr. Rankin, who presides over that church, prayed publicly for Gen. Howard; that his enemies might be brought to grief, and that that gentleman might be brought through the fires of the wicked persecution that is bitterly waged against him in safety and with renewed splendors. An allusion was casually made in the course of the petition to the trials and tribulations of King David, and how in olden times his enemies and persecutors were ultimately brought to ignominious rout and confusion.

DAVIS-FOOTE.

The probabilities of a duel between Jefferson Davis, late President of the Southern Confederacy, and Henry S. Foote, late United States Senator and Confederate States Congressman, were widely discussed here to-day, Davis having taken exceptions to criticisms personal to himself in Foote's recently-published reminiscences. Foote comes back at him in the *Chronicle* of to-day with a very bitter card, in which he says that "Davis has cherished an undying hatred for me ever since his own presumptuous arrogance on a very noted occasion compelled me to stop his jaws in this city in the winter of 1847-'8. The card concludes with the following standing challenge:

But I tell this mighty man of Goth, who writes so blusterously for publication in the newspapers, that I do not live in absolute concealment. My whereabouts may be easily found by him or his idolizing confederates. He knows, as thousands of others know, that for full twenty years I have stood ready to accord to him such satisfaction as he might deem necessary to his deeply wounded honor, and that whatever general views I may entertain touching the propriety of settling such issues as have arisen between him and myself in the mode referred to, yet that, from special deference to him, I shall be induced to make his an exceptional case. The habitual calumniator of honest and patriotic men has no right to skulk behind the hypocritical pretenses of extreme piety."

The drift of opinion here appears to be that these two old gentlemen should be permitted to pop away at pleasure, and rumors come from Richmond to-day of an attempt to make arrangements for a meeting.

CHARLES BRADLAUGH

will deliver his lecture on "Republicanism in England" at one of the public halls in this city on next Thursday evening. Senator Sumner is expected to preside, and many Senators and Representatives and other prominent persons will occupy places upon the stage.

FRED GRANT TO BE MARRIED.

The *Evening Star* announces to-day the marriage of Lieut.-Col. Fred Grant to Miss Kitty Cooke, daughter of Henry D. Cooke, will take place at an early day.

CALEB CUSHING

intends leaving for Madrid early in February.

THE NATIONAL CENTENNIAL.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.

By the President of the United States:

WHEREAS, it has been brought to the notice of the President of the United States that in the International Exhibition of arts, manufactures, and products of the soil and mine, to be held in the City of Philadelphia in the year 1876, for the purpose of celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the independence of the United States, it is desirable that from the Executive Departments of the Government of the United States, in which there may be articles suitable for the purpose intended, there should appear such articles and materials as will, when presented in a collective exhibition, illustrate the functions and administrative faculties of the Government in time of peace, and the resources as a war power, and thereby serve to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaptations to the wants of the people; now, for the purpose of securing a complete and harmonious arrangement of the articles and materials designed to be exhibited from the Executive Department of the Government, it is ordered that a Board, composed of one person to be named by the head of each of the Executive Departments which may have articles and materials to be exhibited, and also of one person to be named on behalf of the Smithsonian Institute, and one to be named in behalf of the Department of Agriculture, be charged with the preparation, arrangement, and safe-keeping of such articles and materials as the heads of the several Departments and Commissioner of Agriculture and Director of the Smithsonian Institution may respectively decide, shall be embraced in the collection; that one of the persons thus named, to be designated by the President, shall be Chairman of such Board, and that the Board appoint from their own number such other officers as they may think necessary; and that said Board, when organized, shall be authorized, under the direction of the President, to confer with the executive officers of the Centennial Exhibition in relation to such matters connected with the subject as may pertain to the respective Departments having articles and materials on exhibition; and that the names of persons thus selected by the heads of the several Departments, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Director of the Smithsonian Institution shall be submitted to the President for designation.

By order of the President:

(Signed) HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—The Senate did a wise thing in agreeing, on motion of Senator Allison, of Iowa, to the House bill abolishing the office of Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Congressional delegations from Missouri, Texas, and Kansas will appear before the House Committee on Territories to-morrow, and set forth what they deem to be a change in the form of government of the Indian Territory.

THE STEAMBOAT LAW.

The Sub-Committee on the Steamboat law of the House Commerce Committee agreed to-day to report to the full Committee the bill as agreed upon in the House in the last Congress. The full Committee will doubtless report it to the House without material alteration.

CHIEF-JUSTICE WAITE

is expected here with his family some time next week, although he will not take his seat until after the approaching recess, which will extend into March. Social circles are in a fever of anxiety to witness the debut of the new first lady, Mrs. Waite's beauty and accomplishments having been elaborately set forth in the newspapers, and faithfully discussed by the fashionables generally.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

William M. Evarts will address the House Judiciary Committee to-morrow, on the subject of the Geneva awards, in behalf of the insurance companies.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A LABOR BUREAU.

Mr. Shanks, of Indiana, introduced a bill to-day to provide for the establishment of a Labor Bureau, to be attached to the Interior Department under charge of a Commissioner similar to the head of the Agricultural Bureau, and to be appointed by the President. The duties of this remarkable bureau are briefly summed up as follows: To collect the necessary information and publish monthly reports, showing the amount and character of the wages paid out at the latest date to male and female employes in every county and in every town of 500 inhabitants throughout the United States; also the cost of rents, fuel, and general consumption, for food and clothing, the amount of interest paid on loans and other indebtedness, rate of discount charged by banks, the amount of poll-tax, rate per mile charged by railroads for passengers and freight; and such other information as may lead to a correct knowledge of the practical relations between capital and labor in the United States.

VAN BUREN'S NOMINATION.

In the executive session of the Senate to-day, the motion which was made on Friday to send the nomination of ex-Vienna-Commissioner Van Buren back to the Foreign Relations Committee prevailed, after a lively debate, which lasted nearly an hour. This will bring about a thorough investigation of the whole Vienna Exposition scandal.

(To the Associated Press.)

ALABAMA SENATORIAL CONTEST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day took up the case of the contest between Spencer and Sykes, both claiming seat as Senator from Alabama. The Committee notified counsel to be prepared to announce next Thursday what line of argument they propose to follow, and the number of witnesses they propose calling. The Committee adjourned till Thursday.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: Isaac T. Gilson, of Iowa, to be Agent for the Osage and other Indians; Mahlon Stubbs, of Kansas, Agent for the Indians of the Kaw Agency, Kansas; Lafayette Carter, of Kansas, Surveyor-General of Idaho; Fielding Lowery, Postmaster at Dayton, Ohio; and George Tyng, to be Marshal for Arizona.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The indications are that the internal revenue receipts for the month will foot up $9,500,000, of which $1,000,000, it is understood, will come from the semi-annual tax on banks other than National banks, leaving the balance of the month's collections at about an average of the monthly collections during the fiscal year previous to the panic.

LEGAL-TENDERS.

Outstanding legal-tenders, $381,768,737.

THE ARMY.

Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan was before the House Committee on Military Affairs to-day, and expressed his opinion that a reduction of the army would imperil the peace of the frontier settlements. He ridiculed the idea of influencing the Indian by moral suasion, and thought the present peace policy of the Government could be most efficiently and cheaply administered by the War Department.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Postmasters—James M. Conley, Columbus, Ohio; John W. Rogers, Decatur, Mich.; G. W. Clayton, Ludington, Ill.; Joseph Hall, Oconto, Wis.; Henry E. Wills, Moline, Ill.

THE SUPREME COURT

will take a recess from Friday next until the 23d of March.

ILLINOIS AND THE GRANGERS.

The Illinois members have agreed to hold a meeting this evening, to consider upon their answer, if any there shall be, to the recent questions addressed to them by the Illinois State Grange. The Chicago members were not not at first inclined to any united action, have, at the request of the members from the other districts, decided to attend the meeting. The questions are considered important by some, and give others much annoyance.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.

JAPANESE INDEMNITY.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN presented a resolution from Americans residing in Japan, praying a remission of the balance of the Japanese Indemnity Fund, to be used as an educational fund. Referred.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The additional amendments recommended by the Judiciary Committee to the Bankruptcy bill relate mostly to matters of detail involved in the amendments already reported. The following, however, are new and important:

First—An amendment providing that in case of voluntary bankruptcy discharge shall be granted to a debtor when the assets shall not be equal to 33 percentum of the claims proved against his estate, upon which he shall be liable as principal debtor, without assent of his creditors in number and value as prescribed by the existing law. This repeals the provision which now requires 50 percentum of such assets.

Second—An amendment providing that, in computing the number of creditors who shall join in a petition to have a debtor adjudged bankrupt, creditors whose respective debts do not exceed $250 shall not be reckoned a part of the requisite proportion of one-fourth of all creditors. But if there be no creditors whose debts exceed said sum ($250), or if the requisite number of creditors holding debts exceeding $250 fail to sign the petition, creditors having debts of less amount shall be reckoned for the purposes aforesaid.

BOUNTY BILL.

Mr. Logan's bill provides that a pension of $8 per month shall be given to each honorably discharged surviving officer and enlisted man, including militia, volunteers of the military and naval service, who served sixty days in the war with Mexico; and also to surviving unmarried widows of such officers and soldiers.

STEUBENVILLE BRIDGE.

Mr. BOREMAN presented a petition in regard to the bad condition of the bridge across the Ohio River at Steubenville. Referred.

LAND TITLES.

Mr. BOGY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the House bill to confirm certain land titles in Missouri. Passed.

DISTRICT MATTERS.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Printing Committee, reported unfavorably on the motion to print the memorial relating to the Government of the District of Columbia. He said the memorial made serious charges against the officers, but no proof to sustain them has been submitted.

LOUISIANA.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the Louisiana election case was taken up, and Mr. MORTON moved that the case of Pinchback be recommitted to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and that the said Committee be instructed to send for persons and papers, and investigate the conduct of Pinchback in connection with said election.

Mr. THURMAN said that at a proper time he would submit a proposition to appoint a committee to make the investigation asked, and would present the petitioners' proof to sustain the charges. The memorial was laid on the table.

STATIONERY.

Mr. MORRILL, (Vt.,) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Contingent Expenses of the Senate to consider the expediency of excluding from the stationery-room of the Senate, all articles exept paper, pens, envelopes, ink, pencils, and mucilage. After debate, the resolution was agreed to.

RULE PROPOSED.

Mr. MORRILL, (Vt.,) submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Rules to inquire into the expediency of repealing an additional rule declaring that it should not be in order for any Senator to be interrupted while speaking, except for the correction of an erroneous statement of fact, or when called to order. Referred.

PACIFIC RAILROAD REPORTS.

Mr. HITCHCOCK introduced a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish the Senate with copies of the reports of the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad for the years 1872 and 1873. Agreed to.

The House bill granting authority for coinage to be executed at Mints of United States for foreign countries was passed. Also, House bill to abolish the office of First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

POINT OF ORDER.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Morton was recognized by the Chair.

Mr. McCREERY raised a point of order that he was entitled to the floor to address the Senate on Louisiana affairs.

The Chair overruled the point of order.

PINCHBACK'S CASE.

Mr. MORTON moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the resolution in regard to seating Pinchback as the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. STEVENSON raised the question of order that when the Louisiana matter was last before the Senate, his colleague (McCreery) was entitled to the floor to address the Senate on the subject. He did not see how he could be deprived of the floor now.

The Chair overruled the point of order, on the ground that the Senate did not adjourn while the Louisiana resolution was pending. Had the Senate adjourned while it was pending the Senator from Kentucky (McCreery) would now be entitled to the floor.

Mr. HAMLIN offered an amendment to the motion which the gentleman from Indiana (Morton) a few days ago gave notice he would offer, to the effect that P. B. Pinchback be allowed to take his seat in the Senate upon taking the necessary oath, and the Committee on Privileges and Elections subsequently consider the grounds upon which his seat is contested, and report to the Senate.

The CHAIR ruled the motion out of order, the motion of the gentleman from Indiana (Morton) being to recommit, and therefore was entitled to precedence.

Mr. MORTON said he had not formally entered his motion, but had only given notice that he would do so.

The CHAIR then ruled the amendment in order.

Mr. MORTON then reviewed his argument of a few days ago as to the validity of the Kellogg Government and the legality of the Legislature in electing Pinchback, and the General Government being bound by the decision of the State tribunal on a question of State law or of State Constitution. If the Government of the United States assumed the right to go behind the decision of the State tribunal in such a question, there was an end of State Government. Since that argument, he said he had received information charging Pinchback with procuring his election, and of conduct in connection with his election which, if true, rendered it improper for him (Pinchback) to have a seat on this floor. He (Morton), having a due regard for his duty as a Senator, did not feel at liberty to withhold that information from the Senate. Had he withheld it, it would have been an assumption on his part that Pinchback should first be seated, and that the investigation should be made afterward. He thought it his duty to bring the information before the Senate, and let the question devolve upon the Senate whether Pinchback should be first seated and then investigated, or whether the investigation should be made first. He therefore moved that the credentials of Pinchback be recommitted to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers, and be instructed to investigate the conduct of said Pinchback in connection with said election.

Mr. CARPENTER (Thurman in the chair) said he desired to submit some remarks on the Louisiana question, but it would be impossible for him to do so to-day on account of a severe cold. He therefore hoped that after the gentleman from Kentucky (McCreery) closed, the question would be deferred till Wednesday, in order that he might address the Senate.

Mr. McCREERY said in these days of barefaced impudence it was fearful to contemplate the condition of affairs in Louisiana. When the trouble first originated in that State, the Senate of the United States had responded to the general alarm by instructing one of its ablest Committees to inquire into the State Government there, by whom constituted, etc. That Committee had worked faithfully, and a mass of testimony was collected which threw light upon the subject, but now, when the time comes for its use [producing a volume of the testimony], the Chairman tells me it is useless. He (McCreery) could find nothing in history without going back some 2,000 years to equal the humility of the gentleman. The contents of that volume of testimony should be upon the memory of every Senator here, as it showed the true condition of affairs in Louisiana. He argued that it was too late now to talk about a prima facie case, after proof had been heard. The evidence had been taken, and would satisfy the minds of Senators of the existence or non-existence of a legal State Government in Louisiana. He thought that there never was a case analogous to the present one on the American Continent or anywhere under the sun. If Kellogg had received a majority of the votes, he was Governor of Louisiana; but, if he had received a minority, and had been seated in his office by a Federal Judge, backed by the army of the United States, then he was an intruder, and had no right to be there. The Senator from Indiana [Morton] had paid a glowing tribute to the Kellogg Government; but he [McCreery], never having had his attention called to the excellency of the institution, was taken by surprise. He thought it an instance of defense in advance of attack. Those enamored with the Kellogg administration lived farthest from its influence. [Laughter on the floor and in the galleries.] Again, Senator Morton had spoken of the decision of the Court being final. None knew better than the Senator himself that it was essential that the Court should have jurisdiction. He reviewed the testimony taken last winter at some length, and the work of setting Kenwood on the Supreme Bench of the State so hurriedly which he said reminded him of an old Indian running a gauntlet with a lick and a kick at every step. He argued that the Supreme Court of Louisiana had expressed itself favorable to the Kellogg Government before it was called upon to decide. That was true, as James N. Casey, Collector of Port, informed the President that the Supreme Court was known to be in sympathy with the Republican State Government. He would not have attempted to mislead the President, and the facts showed that the Kellogg Government was organized by

RAFFERTY.

His Case Comes Up in the Supreme Court.

Arguments of Messrs. Small and Reed.

The Question of Intimidating a Jury Considered at Length.

Mr. Small Insists that His Client can Only Be Convicted of Manslaughter.

The Court Takes the Matter Under Advisement.

ARGUMENT FOR RAFFERTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 26, 1874.

The Rafferty case came up before the Supreme Court this morning, and was argued by Mr. E. A. Small for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Reed for the people. I send Mr. Small's argument in full, and an abstract of that of Mr. Reed, which has already been published.

The following is the argument made by Mr. Small for his client, the plaintiff in error:

IMPEACHING SCANLAN'S EVIDENCE.

On the first trial of this cause, in the court below, no defense was attempted, except upon the point that the plaintiff in error was not in a condition of mind, by reason of drunkenness, to comprehend the act with which he was charged; but all the evidence bearing upon this point was excluded from the jury.

Before the second trial it was ascertained that the warrant upon which officers Scanlan and O'Mears had attempted to make the arrest was void, and this fact, in connection with the ruling of this Court in relation to the question of drunkenness, resulted in bringing forward Madison Bedell, a witness on the first trial for the prosecution, who, on the second trial, added to his first testimony the only facts contained in the record tending to prove express malice, to-wit: An alleged threat by the accused against Baldgeport policemen, and made to one of their own number; a most manifest invention to meet the changed posture of the case. This testimony answered the end designed for it by nullifying the proof of drunkenness; and, therefore, the testimony relative to the illegal warrant being excluded on the second trial, as on the first, the plaintiff in error was practically without a defense.

These facts are known to the Court, and I respectfully submit that they should overcome any reluctance which may be entertained with reference to disturning a third verdict. Practically, this was the first trial of the cause, and, if the judgment rests upon the uncorroborated testimony of a perjured witness, or if such uncorroborated testimony "is clouded with suspicion," I believe it to be the clear duty of the Court to award a new trial. This is a criminal suit, with a nation, and has the authority of this Court in the case of Gibbons v. The People (23 Ill. 518) to support it.

On this trial the prosecuting witness, James Scanlan, committed perjuries in willful and clear that those only who, like the jury, had not heard his testimony before, could fail to observe them. These perjuries occurred repeatedly, both in his direct and cross-examination, and the jury, sharing him for the time being, could scarcely comprehending the clear impeachment by the short-hand writer who produced and read his former testimony, doubtless failed to see the inherent falsity of the man. The following is an example of this deliberate and willful evasion and falsehood:

Q.—Were you looking for the defendant that night?

A.—I was.

Q.—Were you not both looking for him?

A.—I got the warrant for him, and was told if I seen him to bring him.

Q.—Were you not both looking for him?

A.—No, not exactly; we were on the beat together.

Q.—Did you not testify, on the last trial: "We were looking all over for him, and we could not find him?"

A.—I said I was.

Q.—Did you not say that on the last trial?

A.—I say I was looking for him myself; of course O'Mears went with me along the beat every place I went to.

Q.—Then you were looking for him together?

A.—He was along with me. I had a warrant for the defendant.

Q.—Have you not been told, within the last two hours, not to answer that question, unless you were asked?

A.—No, I don't think I was.

Q.—Did you have a conversation with the State's Attorney, within the last hour and a half, at his room in the hotel, in which he told you not to answer that question, unless you were asked?

A.—No, I don't think I was.

Q.—Were you not told by the State's Attorney, with considerable emphasis, that you was a very poor witness about these matters?

Q.—Sir; I had a conversation with him, within the last hour and a half about O'Mears and myself going round together.

On the former trials Scanlan testified, in his direct examination, that O'Mears and himself were together seeking the accused. His language was: "We had a warrant for the defendant; we looked all over for him, and could not find him."

It is seen by the above extract from his testimony that in the demeanor of this false wretch is determined, under the direction of an influence which must be manifest to the Court, as to myself, to defeat the law as deliberately settled by this Court.

Again, on the direct testimony of Scanlan on the former trial, and once in his cross-examination, Scanlan declared that O'Mears stood against the front door, with a slung-shot in his hand, when he was shot. The last decision by the Court in this case refers directly to this testimony as proving that O'Mears was aiding in the arrest; yet Scanlan now swears that this is false, although the language employed by him was read from the short-hand writer's minutes of the testimony on the last trial. It seems to me that before the last trial, Scanlan and his superior officer, Hood, went down to the saloon where the homicide occurred, and not only succeeded in removing the place where O'Mears stood to a point nearly four feet from the door; but, on the strength of that, they undertake now to impeach Mrs. O'Brien, who, twice sworn for the prosecution, testified at the last trial for the defense and reiterated her previous declarations, that when the plaintiff in error passed the front door, O'Mears jumped and placed his back against it.

Therefore, Scanlan now denies all he has sworn before, because his for ner evidence showed the homicide to be manslaughter, as it was committed in the presence of the State's Attorney, Officer Hood, and this, their depraved instrument, believed, to make this trial result in a verdict of murder and the death penalty. Is not this manifestly true?

MANSLAUGHTER, NOT MURDER.

If this offense was manslaughter, and not murder, as shown by the testimony, I further submit that it is the clear duty of this Court so to declare. To say that a man shall hang upon evidence which establishes a case of manslaughter only, simply because an unaccountable and infamous clamor demands it, is for the Court to abnegate its true functions and become the instrument of that clamor. I expressly disclaim any intendment of contempt in making this statement; but I cannot forbear to say that much of the respect and honor which the Supreme Court commands, rests in its power as the final arbiter of law which affect personal and property rights. This is its firmest anchorage in the respect and confidence of the people.

What would history say of the Court which, having once declared a homicide to be manslaughter and not murder, upon a certain state of facts, should permit the accused to be afterwards convicted and hung for murder, upon substantially the same facts? Would it be regarded as a miscarriage of justice that it was a third conviction, or that a jury, no matter how corruptly influenced, should be regarded as the final arbiters of life and death? I do not believe this to be the law, and I do not believe much was the purpose of the lawmaker who made juries the judges, both of the law and the facts. The purpose of that enactment was to conserve and not to destroy life. It originated when Judges were blood-thirsty, and the people jealous and careful of shedding blood. Like many another law, it has out-grown the age for which it was intended, and should be interpreted most liberally in favor of life. We have come upon an era of mobs and clamor; of newspaper potency to destroy both lives and reputations. The life of the plaintiff in error, dear as life is to him, and sad as it would be to any honest man to see him yield it up under the shocking circumstances which have surrounded his prosecution, is of trivial consequence in comparison with the possibility that this Court will permit its deliberate decisions to be annulled by falsehood and clamor.

The ancient and barbarous trial by wager of battle was as true a test of justice as three-fourths of the decisions of petit juries in these days. Nevertheless, the jury in this case were unable to agree upon a verdict for eighteen hours, and then at the last minute of the hour on which the Judge had announced his purpose to leave town for four days, they agreed to hang in order to save their "Thanksgiving dinners." Has the Court no power to prevent murder by the jury?

The testimony, notwithstanding Scanlan's perjuries, shows clearly that O'Mears was looking for a witness in a robbery case that night. This is a manifest falsehood; for, in the testimony already quoted, Scanlan says O'Mears "went along with him on the beat to every place he visited." It is certain that on entering O'Brien's saloon, O'Mears first directed Scanlan's attention to the plaintiff in error. It is also clear that no unkindness, much less antagonism, existed in the mind of the plaintiff in error towards O'Mears up to the moment of the arrest, for they exchanged civil greeting. What aroused the passions of the accused so suddenly, and brought about this lamentable tragedy? Are we not justified in believing that it was the illegal and brutal conduct of the drunken policeman in executing this void warrant? The accused could not testify. Scanlan alone pretends to tell what took place, and he has unquestionably lied all through. His testimony comprehends all we are permitted to know of the occurrence, save as Mrs. O'Brien swears that O'Mears placed his back against the front door with a slungshot in his hand, with a clear purpose to prevent egress. Scanlan now denies this for the first time, and, although he was impeached, the jury may have concluded to regard the testimony as balanced between him and Mrs. O'Brien on that material point, especially as Hood and Scanlan afterwards came forward to impeach Mrs. O'Brien. It may truly be said, as Mrs. O'Brien declared, that all parties were drunk. A pair of drunken policemen, armed with a void warrant, the character of which they undoubtedly knew, a warrant moreover, which, even if legal, as a bailable civil process, should never have been executed at such an hour, undertook to arrest a drunken man in a saloon. A melee ensued; the mouth of the accused, who is the best man of the lot, is closed; and straightway it is heralded as a horrible murder; the grave takes it up and it becomes the subject of discussion among fools and knaves, until the whole country rings with it, and yet, at the utmost, it was a drunken row in a midnight saloon between two drunken officers, themselves violators of the law, and a lounger in the saloon, who, if let alone, would have harmed no one. Yet he must be hung by the neck until dead, although he sought no quarrel, and was harmless until assaulted.

That Christopher Rafferty committed this crime while resisting an unlawful arrest, and that both officers participated in making the arrest, is what every honest man believes, and the jury failed or refused to see it only because Mr. State's Attorney said to them: "Three hundred thousand people of Cook County demand that you hang this man." "If you do not wish Lake County to be made the asylum for all the criminals of Chicago you must hang this man!" Harangues of this nature were more potent with them than justice and law. The press joined in the clamor, and the death penalty was affixed to the crime of manslaughter. The decision of the highest judicial tribunal of the State was set at naught, and a jury of twelve dolts have made the law and administered it in the spirit of a mob.

It is a case of manslaughter then; all the testimony shows it, and this Court has so declared the law.

Shall this man, then, be hung for murder? Is there no longer any potency in a deliberate judgment of the highest judicial tribunal of the State in a case of life and death? May it save only the property of a man whose life it is powerless to protect? This cannot be the law; and if it is the rule, as heretofore observed, it should be at once and forever buried. A learned judge, wholately retired from a position on this Bench, in a recently published article, used the following words:

"Besides, the Appellate Court is bound, by the express provision of our statute, to review the evidence, and determine the grade of the offence."

ERROR IN PRESUMPTION.

The twelfth instruction for the defendant was improperly refused. It repeats the principle in 1 Greenleaf's Evidence, Section 200, and, as the jury were not instructed upon the point, it should have been given as a qualification to the eighth instruction for the people. It is manifest, either that this should have been given or that the eighth instruction for the prosecution should have been qualified by stating the effect of the illegal arrest. Otherwise that vital feature of the case must be regarded as entirely withdrawn from the jury. An exception was reserved to the giving of each and all of the instructions, and if the refusal of the twelfth instruction was proper, the giving of the eighth instruction, for the people, without qualification, was improper, and the defendant is entitled to the benefit of his exception.

PROPER QUESTIONS.

On the cross-examination of the witness Scanlan, the Court refused to allow the witness to answer either of the following questions, for the reason that they were "immaterial to the issue"—viz.:

Q.—"When the defendant went to get his coat, was it your purpose to arrest him?"

Q.—"If the defendant had started to go out of the front door by O'Mears, would he have permitted him to go?"

Q.—"Did you not answer on the last trial that if Rafferty had attempted to go out of the front door, O'Mears was there to stop him?"

These interrogatories were objected to in their order, the objection sustained, the witness not permitted to answer, and an exception taken.

The importance of these questions is manifest. O'Mears was standing by the front door, slungshot in hand, guarding it. Was it incompetent to show, as we did before, that Officers Scanlan and O'Mears respectively stationed themselves by the two doors? Was not the last question the proper basis for impeaching Scanlan upon that as upon the remainder of his testimony at this trial?

PREJUDICED JUROR.

Albrecht, a juror, appears, by the affidavit of J. B. Zimmer, to have pledged himself in advance to hang the plaintiff in error, saying: "I expect to go on Rafferty's jury; and think there won't [be] men enough in the county to hang him, but we will find men they can."

This juror was sent for by the State's Attorney, and made an opposing affidavit denying the words charged; but added the following significant admission:

"This affiant admits that he heard people say that they would not find a jury in this county in the Rafferty case, and that, this affiant replied that they would find a jury to hang him."

What is the meaning of this? Is it quite clear that this juror, a German, correctly understood the affidavit written for him by the State's Attorney?

What if he were? Is not the law that no juror would find a jury? Did he wish to be understood that he was so just and impartial that he knew he would obey the laws as a juror, or did he mean "I will be one of a jury to hang him?"

I am bound to add that since the sentence and since the adjournment of the Court which tried this case, credible information has reached me that three other reliable persons heard Albrecht make the remark stated by Zimmer.

INTIMIDATING THE JURY.

The jury retired to consider the verdict at about 1 o'clock p. m. of the 26th of November. The ensuing day was Thanksgiving, and it was the expectation and purpose of the Judge to leave Waukegan at 7:30 o'clock a. m. of that day for his home in McHenry County, with the purpose to remain until the following Monday. The jury were unable to agree, and, when next trampired appears from the following statement in the record, viz.:

"At about 9 o'clock p. m., of the 26th day of November, 1873, while said jury were deliberating in their jury room, the Judge of said Court, with the consent of both counsel—viz: C. H. Reed for the people, and E. A. Small for the defendant—sent word to the jury, by the officer in charge of said jury, that he "would need them no more in this case that evening"—said Judge being at his lodgings at the time, and the defendant not personally present."

At this time the jury had been out eight hours, and unable to agree. What followed this message appears by the following affidavit of the officer in charge of the jury:

"George Ferguson states on oath, that he was the officer in charge of the jury in the above cause at the present session of this County Court, and on Wednesday evening, the 26th day of November inst., after said jury had been in consultation about eight hours, this deponent was sent for by His Honor, Judge Murphy, of said County, at the time at his lodgings, and instructed to inform said jury that 'his Honor would not meet them at 7 o'clock the next morning, being the 27th of said November,' and deponent also understood said Judge to say to deponent that he, the Judge, regarded it as a legal privilege to adjourn until the following Monday morning, and to so inform the jury. And deponent further states that he did so inform the jury; and deponent says that it was his, the deponent's understanding, from the conversation of both counsel, that unless a verdict was rendered by 7 o'clock, the next morning, as stated by the Judge, the jury would be kept together, and not discharged until the ensuing Monday. Deponent further says that said jury finally came to an agreement within five minutes to 7 o'clock the ensuing morning, and deponent knows that said agreement was actually hastened by that knowledge on the part of the jury, that unless they agreed they would be kept together several days longer.

"GEO. FERGUSON."

It is unquestionable that the jury were hastened in their deliberations by the message delivered to them by the officer; and that the consent of counsel embraced no such message. The officer was the messenger of the Judge; but it certainly was not intended that such a threat should be sent to the jury. They had been deliberating all the afternoon, and into the night, when word reached them from the Judge, as they were informed, that unless they came to a conclusion by 7 o'clock the ensuing morning, they would be locked up together for two nights during the Judge's absence in a distant county. I apprehend few men would have stood firmly to their post for such a period; nevertheless, there was no agreement until the very last hour and last minute arrived, when they were required to agree or stay four days longer. It appears in my affidavit, one Charles Howe, a juror, was in delicate health, and felt that he could not endure such a protracted confinement, and thereby possibly jeopardize his own life. Of course a juror's affidavit cannot be received to impeach his verdict; but it may be received for the purpose of sustaining it. The State's Attorney conducted the trial, as a matter of fact, none could have been obtained, to show that the jury were not hastened by this message. Ferguson, the officer, says he "knows that the agreement of the jury was actually hastened" by the knowledge that unless they agreed they would be kept together four days longer; and the evidence is, that the verdict was returned at the very last moment of the hour named.

In the case of Gholston v. Gholston, 31 Ga. 625, the verdict was set aside on the sole ground, "That the jury were improperly influenced to agree upon a verdict, by representations that unless they should agree speedily, the Judge would carry them with him to Albert County and that he was making preparations for that purpose."

This communication was made to them by the Sheriff of the county, under these official charge they had been placed, and in respect to which the Court said:

"This conduct of the Sheriff was a gross and flagrant violation of his official duty. And, moreover, it cannot be lightly regarded in considering the validity of the verdict. It is an indefeisible rule of law, that after a jury shall have been charged with a cause, having had the law and the evidence placed before them, by or under the supervision and direction of the Court, all communication between them and the rest of mankind shall be suspended, except by permission of the Court, until they shall have been discharged from the case. It is of the last importance that this rule be rigidly enforced, to the end that the administration of justice may be both pure and free from the suspicion of impurity. The ascertainment that some unauthorized communication had been had with the jury, the nature and purport of which was unknown, ought to vitiate a verdict. How much more a known communication, calculated to intimidate jurors, to unsettle resolution, based upon fixed and well-considered opinions,—to produce a conflict between a sense of duty and personal comfort, convenience, or interest. Here were men withdrawn from their families and their occupations, for the discharge of a public duty, with the confident expectation of being restored to their usual habitations and employments at the close of the week. Being required to render a verdict in a case submitted to them with unanimity, and being unable to agree in opinion until the week had been spent and another had commenced, whilst in this state (for such is the evidence) the above communication is made to them by the ministerial officer of the court, who professes that he understood (it) from the Judge and others. It matters not that the communication was untrue. Dare we assume that the jury received it as untrue? Dare we speculate upon the probable influence it exerted? They were threatened by an officer of the court (for that is the nature of the communication) who, in aid of the threat, claims to have for it the high sanction of the Judge, with a further threat thus carried away from their homes, their county, and their business, and confined for an indefinite period in another county, unless they speedily agree upon a verdict. There are many men who would be more easily moved from an opinion or a purpose, by such a threat, than by the offer of a pecuniary bribe. We cannot be assured that the agreement, subsequently made, but unattainable before, was not effected by this communication. The communication itself was clearly illegal; it was calculated to influence the jury, or some of them, and, therefore, the verdict is not free from taint. We are reluctantly constrained, for this reason, to reverse the judgment of the Court below, refusing a motion to set aside the verdict and grant a new trial."

Again, this Court has said in a case where the Judge, "manifestly with no improper motive," went into the jury-room while the jury were deliberating upon their verdict: "We choose to assume that what was said and done by the Judge did not influence the deliberations, for we think that, independent of its effect upon the jury, the judgment should be reversed for the simple reason that such an interview did take place." The policy of the law requires that all the proceedings of the Court should be open and notorious, and in the presence of the party, so that if he is not satisfied with it he may take exceptions to it in the mode pointed out by law, and not be part of extraneous proof to show that such an error has been committed in a secret proceeding, and in fact out of court

THE STATE'S ATTORNEY.

State's Attorney Reed then replied, citing the record to show that no material facts were suppressed in Officer Scanlon's testimony; and, as to the charge that Scanlon committed perjury, he showed that the question of the truthfulness of his testimony was fairly submitted to the jury, by the instructions of the Court below.

MANSLAUGHTER.

To the third assigned error—that the testimony shows that, at the utmost, Rafferty was guilty of manslaughter only, Mr. Reed makes answer, that the jury passed upon this question, as they were expressly instructed, that if it were shown that O'Mears aided or assisted Scanlon in the attempted illegal arrest, then Rafferty could only be found guilty of manslaughter; and "under such instructions and from the evidence, the jury solemnly found, and declared that the crime was murder, and not manslaughter. I do not believe or fear that this Court will say that the jury was not justified in finding such a verdict. The evidence is brief, and makes a case of foul and horrible murder."

THE JURY.

The State's Attorney, in reference to the charge that the jury were improperly hastened in finding their verdict, earnestly submits that the conduct of a reckless, corrupt, meddlesome, or impertinent officer cannot and should not vitiate or destroy a verdict; for, if it could, then any wealthy criminal could escape punishment by merely inducing an officer to disregard his sworn duty. He submits "That the true rule, and the only true rule, in a case like this is: Did the conduct of the officer affect the merits of the case, and prejudice the rights of the accused? No other rule or decision can be adopted, consistent with the due and proper administration of public justice. Of course, all of the substantial rights of the accused should be preserved and sacredly guarded."

THE INSTRUCTIONS.

As to the assigned error of giving and withholding instructions, Mr. Reed maintains that the action of the Court was proper, as was also the ruling which allowed witness Bedell to testify concerning a conversation had, three days before the shooting, with Rafferty, in which the latter expressed a deliberate purpose to shooting down any officer of the Bridgeport squad who should attempt to arrest him; and, in shooting O'Mears, he merely executed a previously formed purpose.

The seventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth assigned errors are not considered of sufficient importance to call for any argument, being sufficiently answered in the record.

THE PREJUDICED JUROR.

The sixteenth error assigned is, that one of the jurors, Charles Albrecht, has expressed a fixed opinion of Rafferty's guilt before the trial. "This," says the State's Attorney, "is fully answered by the affidavit of the juror contained in the second page. He states therein that he told Rafferty's counsel, on his examination, that he had heard of the case and had an opinion concerning it. If he was thereupon accepted by the counsel, neither he nor his client can complain. If a person consents to have his case tried by a juror who tells him in advance that he has an opinion, he cannot afterwards urge this as an objection."

In conclusion, Mr. Reed directs attention to the statute which says: "All exceptions which go merely to the form of an indictment shall be made before the trial, and no motion in arrest of judgment, or writ of error, shall be sustained for any matter not affecting the real merits of the offense charged in the indictment." And adds:

"I am not aware that this Court has ever given any judicial construction to the expression, 'the real merits of the offense charged in such indictment.' What do these words mean? And do they idle and vain, with no force or power whatever, or are they to be considered as possessing vitality, and binding upon the highest judicial tribunal of this great and growing State? They must have been incorporated into the laws of this State for some useful purpose. They clearly refer to the question of the guilt or innocence of the accused, as shown by the evidence in the record. They can have no other meaning or import. No construction can strip them of this meaning without violence to them. Such being the case, I submit that not a single assigned error 'affects the real merits of the offense charged in the indictment' in this case. If this is so, then this judgment should be affirmed by reason of this statute, if for no other reason."

After the arguments had been concluded, the Court took the matter under advisement. An opinion is not expected until the close of the term.

TIME TO UNLOAD.

From the New York Tribune.

A dispatch from Washington printed in the New York *Herald* says that Gen. Grant on Saturday night announced to a delegation of his supporters in Congress that "he was beginning to think it was time for the Republican party to unload; that it has been carrying too much dead weight; that an overweening confidence in the strength of the party has imposed the State administrations in the South upon the General Government." The President further stated that the saddle was beginning to gall, and intimated that Texas and Louisiana must take care of themselves. He declined in advance to settle the internal squabbles of Mississippi, "This nursing of monstrosities," he nervously observes, "has nearly exhausted the life of the party." That there is some sincerity in these expressions, was clearly enough shown the other day when he told Gov. Davis that after approving the law under which the election was held, running for Governor and getting beaten, he ought to "get out," and not be clamoring to Washington for troops to keep the legal incumbent from taking his place. All reasonable people will be glad to see that the President shares the disgust they have long felt for that political system in the Gulf States which consists, first, in using the Federal patronage to carry elections; second, when beaten, using Federal troops to keep the Union illegal; and third, using Federal troops to keep out the opposition and put in the Administration candidates. It is a system which has had its nurse and protector in him exclusively. It is, as he justly states, a "monstrous" bantling, and nobody but his creatures in the Gulf States will grieve to learn that he proposes to withdraw its nourishment.

The fact that the party is overloaded is evident to the meanest capacity. That the President has been able to discover a portion of the superfluous baggage it is carrying, is a highly encouraging fact, though it is hardly possible that he can be led to see the full extent of the burden. It is, however, greatly to his credit that he seems inclined to relieve the staggering party of a portion of the load its own hands have placed upon its back. No other than he made Casey and Durell, and Kellogg the irresponsible agents of the Administration in New Orleans to declare everything legal which might seem to benefit the President and his friends, and everything illegal which did not. If he has grown tired of his work in this direction, there may be some hope of his recognizing other mistakes. Mr. Mc Carpenter, for instance, is a bulky package, yet the President lent a hand in loading him now upon the party. Does Gen. Grant imagine that Chief-Justice Williams would have light to carry? or that Mr. Caleb Cushing would not have wrung the withers of the Republican party, if the recalcitrant Senate had not interfered with his taking place in the pack-saddle? The Salary bill was a portentous piece of luggage. It has been trimmed down to meet the protests of the country, but the President's doubled pay has suffered no change, not even such criticism as would lie in the adoption of a proposition for a future reduction. When an occasional heavy rider, like Mr. Murphy or Mr. Colfax, has in some heedless moment fallen from the back of the party he was riding, Gen. Grant has hastened to prevent the party from being relieved by the accident by giving the unhorsed statesman a certificate of character which was as heavy to carry as he was.

It is perhaps too much to expect the President to see what most thoughtful people are beginning to surmise, that there is a possibility that the weight of Gen. Grant himself renders his transportation rather unremunerative to the Republican party. It is related of a Hibernian cavalier that when his horse in some unaccountable caper got his hoof in the stirup, the horseman said, "Faith, if you're going to ride, I'll get down." It may be disloyal to hint such a thing, but is it impossible that the President may find out that the Republican party may conclude not be ridden any more, but to go on its own way in future? If that be true, the party would be freed from many embarrassments which threaten now to prove fatal.

THE COURTS.

Chicago Tax Cases Argued at Springfield.

Points Raised by Mr. Adsit and the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Something More About the National Life.

Bankruptcy Items---New Suits.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MR. ADSIT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 26.—The case of James M. Adsit, banker, v. Hermann Lieb and P. M. Cleary, came up Saturday before the Supreme Court.

ARGUMENT FOR APPELLANT.

Mr. Edward Boby, on behalf of the appellant, made the following argument:

An Assessor elected in such manner as the General Assembly directed, deriving his power from the Constitution, exerting that power upon his oath, and in conformity with the law, ascertained and determined that James M. Adsit had $47,300 in money, and a safe worth $250, taxable for the year 1873. That determination has not been annulled, or in any manner impeached. There is no appellate tribunal. No appeal has been taken, or could be taken, either by the State or the party. No reassessment has been made. There has been no trial. There is no question that he had just so many dollars and no more; yet the State Board of Equalization has increased every dollar to 168 cents, and the whole assessment to $79,564.

The Assessor could not thus have raised the assessment without notice.

Had the Assessor made the assessment, no matter how erroneous the judgment, "what a judge of the matter has adjudged is not traversable."

But the act of official misconduct may be punished by indictment.

And it may be impeached for fraud.

Therefore, if the Assessor had entered on the "list" against appellant's name, as his property, $47,300 in money and $250 in safe, and had carried it out willfully and intentionally, as now by the total fact, he would be subject to indictment and punishment, and the act would, in a court of chancery, be held either void—as on its face, showing that no judgment had been exercised—or would be annulled for fraud.

Precisely the same thing has been done in this case. The books show that the number of dollars in money were exactly $47,300, and no more; that there was but one safe worth $250, and no more, and that the total is $47,550.

This has been increased, *willfully and intentionally*, to $79,564, and the tax has been willfully and intentionally extended upon this latter amount.

A perversion of official duty is a high and grave crime of an Assessor, or an act equivalent to it, who shows that irreparable injury must result from the collection, is entitled to relief by injunction.

Authorities are referred to in the brief in The People ex rel. Reed, Morgan v. Nash, admitted at this term, and the argument from the facts and results of changing the values is shown.

In Cohens v. Virginia (5 Wheat, p. 378) Chief-Justice Marshall says:

"If no wheedemanda decision without permitting inquiry, affirms that the decision he asks does not depend on inquiry."

The Constitution requires the value to be ascertained, and, by the affidavit of the juror, it is cannot be ascertained without inquiry. The figures demonstrate that no inquiry has been made, for a dollar is worth 100 cents, no more, no less.

The operation of this law, as we have seen in the other cases, is to make the value of a dollar, or its immediate representative, vary in different counties, all the way from 99 to 248 cents.

The Constitution requires the General Assembly so to levy a tax as to require that every person shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his property, such value to be ascertained by the tribunal designated.

Mr. Adsit's dollars are worth 100 cents each; the tribunal vested with power by the Constitution has so ascertained their number and that they are of that exact value. He cannot be required to pay a greater State tax on any dollar than is laid on every other dollar in the State. The statute, if it authorizes the setting aside of values so ascertained, and taxing one of his dollars as much as five of another, in another county, is void.

Such inequality, and such overthrow of the method devised by the Constitution to secure equality, are prohibited by the supreme law.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,

after giving a history of the case, stated amplified, and relies upon the following points:

1. If the property of appellant was relatively too high in this town or county, the statute provides a convenient and inexpensive remedy.

2. The provisions of the Revenue law of 1872, prescribing the powers and duties of the State Board of Equalization are constitutional.

3. The State Board of Equalization acted in a quasi-judicial capacity, and, while acting within the limits of their jurisdiction, the correctness of their determination cannot be questioned collaterally.

These positions are supported by very close reasoning and a multitude of authorities. Mr. Edsall stating in closing that "there is a disposition too prevalent to treat with contempt the authority of the officers to whom the Constitution and the law has confided the assessment of property for the purpose of taxation. If it is understood that correction of errors in assessments can only be obtained before the Boards of Review organized for that purpose, persons having just grounds of complaint will bring their grievances before such Boards, and in this manner secure a fair and just assessment."

The case was taken under advisement by the Court.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Messrs. Williams & Thompson, for appellant, stated the facts in this case, which have already been given.

THE APPELLANT'S CASE.

The points made and relied upon by counsel are:

1. The Revenue act of 1872, under which this assessment and taxation is attempted to be made, does not contemplate the taxation of the capital stock.

The first section of the act is a clear and distinct indication of the intention of the Legislature in reference to the property and classes of property which are to be subject to taxation, and in this list the capital stock of foreign companies is not included, excepting only the shares of stock of banking corporations and the personal property which is to be taxed, is carefully confined to that which is situated in this State or belongs to residents of this State.

The fifty-third section of the act providing for the return which is to be made by persons, companies, or corporations using or operating lines of telegraph in this State, is to be construed in connection with the first section, and only refers to corporations incorporated by the laws of this State.

3. There is no authority conferred by the act upon the State Board of Equalization to assess the capital stock of foreign telegraph companies.

It is contrary to the spirit of the legislation of the State, and beyond legislative power to subject to taxation personal property, when the owner does not reside, or the property is not found, within its limits.

5. Even if it is the proper construction of the Revenue act that the capital stock of foreign telegraph companies is to be assessed for taxation, still the proceedings of the Board of Equalization in making the assessment were irregular, and not in accordance with the requirements of the law.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S REPLY

sets forth the history of the case, and maintains the following points to be well taken and based upon law.

1. The statute authorizes the taxation of the capital stock of any "Company or corporation using or operating a telegraph line in this State."

2. Foreign corporations can only exercise their franchises in this State upon such terms as may be prescribed by the statutes of the State.

3. Corporations may be rightfully assessed upon the value of their capital stock and franchises.

4. The rules adopted by the Board to ascertain the value of the capital stock and franchises of a corporation, are, at least, theoretically correct.

5. The statute authorizing the State Board of Equalization to directly assess the capital of corporations is constitutional.

THE CITY COURTS.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Kirk Hawes, Receiver of the National Life Insurance Company, applied to the Court for leave to have the outstanding policies valued. The order was granted, and it was also ordered that the Receiver notify the policy-holders that, upon the disposition of the assets of said Company, they will be entitled to their pro rata share thereof, based upon such valuation. Leave was also given Mr. Hawes to enter into account with any reputable life insurance company to reinsure such policy-holders in such company. Judging from the condition of affairs when the Receiver took charge of the Company, and from the exhibit made of its management in the bill reported in yesterday's issue, the unfortunate policy-holders will not have much left to effect a reinsurance.

THE DIVORCE MILL AGAIN.

A. Goodrich had another rebuff,—his regular weekly failure—before Judge Moore. Some time in 1872 he procured one of his patent divorces for George W. Lawrence against his wife Julia. She was utterly ignorant of the decree, but on discovering it in May, applied for and obtained leave to have the decree opened and an answer filed. The case was heard a few weeks ago, and decided in her favor yesterday. A motion for a new trial was argued and the new trial refused, and the bill dismissed.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Joseph Rausch and Sophia, his wife, complained of Herman Heymen and his wife by a plea of trespass in the case for false imprisonment, in that the defendants falsely swore out a warrant on a charge of disorderly conduct before Justice Kaufmann, and on which the plaintiffs were arrested and were obliged to give bail. On the 8th day of January they appeared in court, but the defendants did not put in an appearance, and the proceedings was dismissed. Rausch and his better half think that they have been damaged to the amount of $2,000, and therefore bring suit.

JUDGE HEATON

will call Nos. 80 to 100 of Judge Rogers' calendar. He will occupy the room on the lower floor of the City Hall next to the City Attorney's.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

In the matter of William A. Butters et al., a rule was entered that the Assignee sell the bankrupt's house, store fixtures, and furniture, after ten days' notice given by advertisement and handbills.

Baker, Arnold & Co., of Philadelphia, filed a petition against Valentine Behricke and Henry Bretenschoen, claiming $2,499.54 on twelve notes of various amounts, and charging them with giving powers of attorney to confess judgment, and in allowing their property at No. 116 Clark street to be taken on execution in favor of Ferdinand Hollenberg for $1,116.38. A rule to show cause Feb. 5 was issued, and also an injunction and provisional warrant of seizure.

In the matter of the bankrupt estate of Francis Scherber, George W. Campbell was appointed Assignee.

In the matter of the bankrupt estate of Solkin & Gerson, Burford Hancock was appointed Assignee.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Patrick Halpin sued John McNerney for $1,800.

James G. McBride and Caleb Ives commenced an action in replevin against Stephen G. Clarke, to recover about $10,000 worth of tobacco, etc., in the store No. 40 State street.

William Pollock sued John G. Peck and Philip Bean for $1,000.

Henry Holtslander, Oscar T. Bandall, and K. E. C. Daniels filed a petition against John Hayes and David A. Elmore for a mechanic's lien to the amount of $1,702.61, on No. 120 South Halsted street.

Joseph R. Payson, Assignee of the Republic Insurance Company, recovered a judgment by confession against W. S. Waller for $3,703.11.

F. K. Granger and John Lansing began suit for $1,000 against George Webster and F. Baxter.

William Gavin and Edward Treanor brought suit against George Lehman, Samuel Billings, Jasper Billings, and Benjamin F. Gramp, laying damages at $1,000.

CIRCUIT COURT ITEMS.

Moritz Oesterreicher commenced a suit for $5,000 against William Panton, V. W. Panton, and George Panton.

Thomas Nichols and Ephraim Adams recovered judgment by confession against Louis Ramp, Frank Schiebel, and Fred Woeffler, for the sum of $3,266.86.

William C. Deakman entered up judgment by confession against Louis Miller and J. J. Metz for $1,854.10.

Stein, Hirsh & Co. brought suit in trespass against the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company, claiming $20,000.

William C. Deakman began an action for $5,000 against Charles Moessinger, surviving partner of the late firm of Wenthe & Moessinger. The same plaintiff also entered up judgment on a judgment note against Moessinger for $2,258.

Peter Wilson commenced an action in trespass against George Hall, claiming $5,000 for an alleged assault and battery.

COUNTY COURT ITEMS.

Sarah M. Moore was appointed administratrix of the estate of Richard M. Moore under an approved bond of $8,000.

On the renunciation of Nicholas Keegan being accepted, Margaret Keegan was appointed executrix of the estate of her late husband, under an approved bond of $40,850.

Simon Milner was appointed executor of the estate of Elizabeth Leonmeres under an approved bond of $16,000.

The bond of the administrator of the estate of W. Clemens, amounting to $4,000, was accepted.

EARLY TIMES IN ILLINOIS.

The Mild Winter of 1828, and the Hard Winter of 1829.

From the Washington (Ill.) Herald.

Forty years ago the appearance of the country in this vicinity was not at all as it is now. Washington did not exist, except the lower part of it; and only a few cabins stood where now is Peoria.

In the fall of 1828 a few pioneers came and settled at the foot of the bluff between here and the river. They had heard of the delightful climate and mild winters in Illinois, and came here to escape the rigors of Ohio's cold. The first winter was all they anticipated. The stock ran in the woods all the time, and kept in good condition. The grass continued green, and snow was almost unknown, never falling in sufficient quantity to whiten the ground. Under these circumstances, no preparations were made for the following winter; the corn was ungathered; the stock unhoused; the cabins open and barely comfortable in fine weather, about the last of November, 1829.

At this time a light snow began to fall. The people were surprised, but thought it would soon be over. They were mistaken, however. The snow continued falling for, several days, until it was so deep that the fences were no longer visible. Quite a number perished, and all suffered severely from cold and hunger. One young gentleman started at the first of the snow in a hastily constructed sleigh for Galena. No tidings came from him, and in the spring his hat and a few bones told the sad but not strange tale of overpowering cold and ravenous wolves. Another started to get some corn ground, but perished on the way.

These men my informant was personally acquainted with.

Not long after the snow it grew mild and rained a little, then suddenly froze so hard that a crust strong enough to bear up teams and wagons was formed, and it remained this way until late in the spring.

More like tales of some far off land than events that happened right here, seem the stories of the howling wolves, and prowling Indians, and the fearful cold of that winter.

I don't see why they did not all perish. Their food was corn dug from the snow, and made into hominy, corn-bread, etc., and meat.

Very many wild animals died. The deer and other timid creatures grew so tame that they could be knocked over without difficulty, but their flesh was not good.

Late in the spring the snow melted, and when the country was all a duck-pond the weather grew cold again, and the ice was thick enough to bear horses and sleighs.

An old lady told me of a sleigh-ride she took then, on the edge of the bluff. The horses were going rapidly, and when they came to a sudden turn the sleigh hung over the edge of the bluff, and it was with difficulty their horses drew them up.

Ever since that winter the weather has been severe from December to March, and it was not before. Why this is so I wish I was wise enough to tell. At any rate, I am given to sighing because I did not live in the "good old times" of my ancestors."

EUPHORNIA.

National Educational Association—Department of

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A MINISTERIAL GATHERING.

In response to a call in the last issue of the *Alliance*, a meeting of the clergy of different denominations was held yesterday afternoon in Room 46 Grand Pacific Hotel for the purpose of meeting the ministers of different creeds better acquainted with each other, and to consider the expediency of forming a ministers' association, to meet once a month, to keep up the friendly relations among the pastors of the various churches, and to promote the growth of brotherly love among them. About fifty were present, among them being A. J. Jutkins, H. W. Thomas, J. L. G. McKown, S. McChesney, T. C. Clendenning, W. H. Daniels, L. Meridith, S. Washburne, H. L. Martin, A. G. Parrish, T. P. Marsh, T. W. Goodspeed, W. W. Everts, W. W. Everts, Jr., C. R. Blackall, and E. E. Manning; W. J. Howe, G. G. Mullins, and R. G. Shover, the "bow preacher" of Denver, Col.; Dr. Ryder, Dr. Forrester, Dr. H. N. Powers, Dr. Hibbard, A. Swazy, A. E. Kittredge, A. Mitchell, the Rev. Mr. Walker, David Swing, Dr. Hurd, F. L. Patten, the Rev. Mr. McCloud, of Joliet, the Rev. Mr. Young, and the Rev. Mr. Trowbridge.

Owing to a misunderstanding, the Congregationalists met in the forenoon, and finding nobody there went home again (!) A message was sent to Dr. Helmer, of the Union Park Church, but he was too unwell to attend, but desired to have it stated that he and the others were strongly in favor of such a meeting, and would surely be present at the next.

After the greetings and hand-shakings were over, the party retired to the dining-room, and did justice to the lunch prepared for them. After lunch the Rev. Mr. McClure, of the *Alliance*, called the assembly to order, and moved that the Rev. Glenn Wood, Superintendent of the American Tract Society, be appointed Chairman. W. W. Everts, Jr., was appointed Secretary. The Chairman then called on Mr. McClure to state the object of the meeting, but he called on Dr. Everts, who said he thought it a grand idea to meet together once a month, and, laying aside all creeds, to enjoy a season of brotherly communion, and enjoyment, and by all means to have a collation at their meetings, for, as one gentleman remarked, everyone had stomachs, if they did not have brains. Something to eat was a great help to kindly feelings. He thought that no weary discussions ought to be brought forward, but let the meeting be given to social enjoyment.

Remarks of the same nature were made by Dr. Kittredge, of the Third Presbyterian; Dr. Hurd, of the Highland Park Presbyterian; Dr. W. H. Daniels, of the Park Avenue Methodist; the Rev. Dr. Walker, of the University; the Rev. A. J. Jutkins, Presiding Elder Chicago District of Methodist Churches; the Rev. H. W. Thomas, of the Clark Street Methodist; and Dr. Ryder, Universalist. The Rev. A. Mitchell, of the First Presbyterian, said he was present at the death of an organization something like the proposed one, and he thought it came to its death from want of something to eat, but that the Good Book said, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." [Applause.]

Dr. Ryder moved that a committee of five be appointed to make arrangements for another meeting. Mr. Daniels moved it be raised to seven, in order to take in all denominations. Dr. Kittredge said he thought that was all wrong; denominations should be entirely forgotten, and he thought there was enough. The same idea was expressed by Mr. Mitchell, Dr. Powers, and others. Messrs. McClure, Ensign, and Blackall were appointed.

The Chairman then moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. McClure for the interest and energy he had displayed in calling this meeting, which was done, and the meeting adjourned to meet one month from to-day, at some place to be decided on by the Committee.

THE MUTUAL SECURITY.

A dividend of 3½ per cent has been declared by Mr. Kimball, Assignee of the estate of the Mutual Security Insurance Company, amounting to a payment of about $60,000. The Assignee makes an interesting report of the management of the estate, of which the following is a summary:

In submitting his report, the Assignee has the honor to state that he had on hand on the 23d of November, 1872, the date of the last meeting of the creditors, the sum of $130,350.90, and since that time has collected in cash the sum of $79,-563.59; that he paid on account of the dividend of 7 per cent, declared at the last meeting, the sum of $115,596.78; that his expenses have amounted to the sum of $9,097.95—leaving in hand the sum of $85,225.70 in cash. He also has on hand United States bonds of the par value of $10,000.

The assets of the bankrupt not yet collected amount to the sum of $137,640.90. Of this, there is in judgment the sum of $57,-888.03, with the accrued interest thereon. There are pending in the Supreme Court of the United States three suits, in which judgment in favor of the Assignee have been obtained in the Circuit Court of the United States. One of these is an appeal by J. Young Scammon from a decree against him for the sum of $54,145.99 for the balance claimed against him as Treasurer of the bankrupt, as well as the sums due on his stock notes. The two other suits in the Supreme Court are appeals by John Forsyth; one for a judgment on his stock note for the sum of $3,636.17, and the other from a decree disallowing a set-off claimed by him against mortgage notes held by the Assignee to the amount of $5,000.

Of the remaining assets very much the greater part are yet due, and the Assignee has deemed it not advisable to sell them on account of the condition of the money market, which would necessitate too large a discount. They are most of them considered good, but the Assignee thinks it is for the interest of the creditors that they should be held until a more favorable opportunity presents itself for disposing of them.

SOME MORE WEST SIDERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I am glad to see that the people on the West Side are awaking to a consciousness of the negligence and indifference with which they are treated by the West Side Street-Railway Company. Such disregard of the rights of the public on whom they depend for their support would not be suffered to pass unnoticed so long in any other city. I own half a dozen houses out near Western avenue, three of which now stand empty from the simple fact that the class of people who would ordinarily take them are compelled to do business down-town till a late hour, and, as things are at present, would be obliged to get home without walking. I should judge that my direct pecuniary losses due to this neglect of the West Side Street-Railway Company are about $800 a year. HOUSEHOLDER.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I see that several persons are beginning to complain of the conduct of the West Side Railway Company relative to their failure to run cars late at night. I have no idea at all that the Company can be driven to putting on these cars, for they are afraid of losing about 10 cents a night by so doing; but there are two little points which it seems to me the Directors might remedy, since it can be done without any additional expense to themselves. One of them is to require the conductors to call the streets, not at the beginning or the ending of the route; but to call all the streets. People are getting off and on all the way between Robey and State streets, and many of them are strangers, and, therefore, utterly at the mercy of the conductor. Another point is to have the conductors wash their hands. As I learn from my wife and other ladies, it is the habit of conductors, when ladies get upon the cars, to pat them affectionately upon the back. When one has a black dress on this makes no difference; but when a lady wears a white shawl or a white cloak, she invariably comes home with the print of a hand upon her back, and if her husband is at all jealous he at once suspects the worst, and is tormented with fear lest somebody has been hugging her. If conductors must indulge in these caresses, it seems to me they ought to be required to wash their hands. Would you be so kind as to call the attention of the Superintendent of the Company to these suggestions.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26. HUSBAND.

THE LAKE FRONT.

The Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds held an adjourned meeting in the City Clerk's office, yesterday afternoon. Present, Aldermen Cannon, Moore, T. H. Bailey, Schwing, and Jonas.

It was stated by the Chairman, Ald. Cannon, that it was intended to meet the Presidents of the railroads interested in the Lake Front purchase, but that no notice of this Committee meeting had been sent to them, and consequently little could be done at present.

Ald. T. H. Bailey was willing to sell the property at a fair price, but he thought $800,000 was too much. If, however, the city could only get a title which [illegible] perhaps it would be well to let the roads have it. He thought the property was worth more than the price offered.

Ald. Moore said that Mr. Averill had offered the Michigan avenue front, near Madison street, for $600 per front foot, which would make the value of the tract about $800,000. If the riparian rights were added, however, it would give them what was equivalent to 170 acres of land and water, which was too much for the money.

Ald. Jonas wanted an opinion from the Corporation Counsel as to the right of the city to sell at all. He thought it was useless to do anything until that question was settled.

Ald. Cannon explained that it made no difference what right the city had. If the railroads were willing to give $800,000 for a quit-claim deed of the property, the city was not bound to anything except the surrender of its right. It warranted nothing.

Ald. Moore moved that the Chair and Ald. Jonas be appointed a Committee to inform the railroad Presidents of the next meeting of the Committee on Wharfs and Public Grounds, and to request their attendance. The motion was adopted and the Committee adjourned to meet Friday at 2 o'clock. The Committee expect to have a full attendance, the railroad Presidents, and the Corporation Counsel.

THE DEAF MUTES.

A couple of days ago the educated deaf mutes of Chicago formed an organization, the objects of which are set forth in the following circular:

The educated deaf mutes of Chicago and vicinity are, as a class, deprived of the enjoyments of life and pursuits of happiness that come by hearing and speech, especially in social life, and to whom lecturing and preaching is as though it was not; and having (like the rest of mankind) sociality, wish to fill the social void, as far as it is possible, by forming an association of their own, for their mental, moral, and mutual welfare. Not being blessed with wealth, they need means as much as other organized societies, to carry forward the objects of their society, i. e., money to pay rent of hall for spiritual use, buy books for a library, etc. To meet these requirements, they find it necessary to appeal to the public. Any one who is able to give pecuniary aid, or donate books of any kind (no immoral books desired), will, in giving, confer a benefit upon a class who need such, not so much as a charitable necessity, but more as a social and moral one. Because we labor under a misfortune that is not the result of our individual "over acts," but given us by Providence for a use and purpose that we strive to believe to be a wise one. "The Chicago Deaf Mute Association" is a regularly organized society, and aims to become an honor to itself and the community. All who lend us a helping hand in any way whatever, will please put their names, amounts given, etc., on our book.

All contributions of books, pictures, etc. should be sent to No. 69 Walnut street. Similar associations have been formed in Boston and in New York, and both are in a thriving condition. There is also the Manchester, England Deaf and Dumb Society, which organized in 1850.

CRIMINAL MATTERS.

Yesterday afternoon Detective Gallagher arrested Albert Frantis, a noted burglar, on suspicion, and found in his possession a valuable gold chain, worth $90. It is now at the Armory awaiting identification.

Justice Boyden yesterday morning, in the case against J. W. Clarke and John Smith, arrested Sunday night in Lawlor's gambling-rooms, delivered a decision to the effect that to convict a person arrested in a gambling-house it is necessary to prove him either the proprietor of the house or interested in it as an employe. This decision lets off frequenters of gambling-houses scot free, and leaves the proprietor to stand the brunt of a prosecution, and will remove much of the fear of arrest which has hitherto kept many from frequenting gamlig-houses.

A man about 40 years of age went to the Holt House, Saturday evening, and engaged a room. As he did not come down stairs during the day, his room was broken open and he was found lying in a deep sleep on his bed, with a bottle of morphine near him. A physician was called, who pronounced him in no danger of dying, but thought the case a remarkable one. Nothing is known of the man, except that he has just been discharged from the Poor-House at Jefferson.

George Wagner went into the jewelry store of Shearly & Co., No. 55 Clark street, about 7 o'clock last evening, and asked to be shown some fine gold watches. Several watches were shown him for selection, when suddenly he made a grab, and, picking up a watch and chain, ran off at full speed. Detective Dixon happened to be near at hand, and, giving pursuit, soon caught Wagner in the alley north of Lake street, near Clark. He was locked up in the Central Station, and will be examined by Justice Boyden this morning.

Last evening Detective Horace Elliott arrested a young man who is wanted by the authorities of Marquette, Mich. His name is Joseph R. Smith, and he was a telegraph-operator in the above-named city. He "wired" for a couple of years, when he became tired of making money in so slow a manner, and forthwith stole his employer's cash, cut the telegraph-wires, and came to Chicago. A full description of him was sent to Sergt. Ellis, and yesterday he was arrested and locked up in the Central Station.

A belligerent dentist, J. L. Newman by name, was brought before Justice Haines Saturday, on a charge of attempting to shoot John E. Brookman. The latter is the owner of considerable real estate in the city, and some time ago he negotiated the sale of some of it to Mr. Newman, agreeing to convey twelve lots for the consideration of $21,000. Newman failed to fulfill the agreement and was sued for breach of contract. The case was permitted to go by default by Mr. Brookman. A short time ago Brookman sold the property to another person for $25,000; but, on the latter's looking into the title he found that the contract with Newman, not being annulled, was an impediment. With a view to its removal, Brookman called upon Newman at his office on Twenty-second, near State street, and was welcomed with a loaded revolver and threat of instant annihilation. The frantic dentist was mastered by some bystanders before he was able to carry into execution whatever may have been his intentions. Justice Haines held Newman in $1,000 bail to appear before him to-morrow morning.

THE HALSTED STREET ROBBERIES.

The people living on South Halsted, between Jackson and Harrison streets, are greatly excited, and talk about organizing a vigilance committee to drive off the thieves who have robbed several houses in that locality within a few days. Saturday evening the store at No. 647 Halsted street was entered, and shoes worth $50 carried off. The same night, two men went into Sylvester's candy-store, near Van Buren street, and, presenting a pistol to keep him quiet, took about $30 from the money-drawer. Early Sunday morning, the dru-gstore at the corner of Halsted and Van Buren was broken into by three men. The proprietor and a clerk, who were sleeping in a small room at the rear end of the shop, heard the noise the thieves made in opening drawers, and pounced up. One of the men observed them, and, drawing a revolver, told them to go to bed and remain there, or he would put a bullet into their heads. They obeyed, and the burglars ransacked the store and escaped with $60 in money, a watch, and several pieces of jewelry. At half-past 8 o'clock, in broad daylight, while James Hall, who keeps a hair-dressing opposite Price place, and his family, were at breakfast, their house was entered through the back door, and $20 in cash and $500 worth of hair were secured by the visitors. These robberies were reported to the police, and were suppressed. The boldness of the thieves and the frequency of their depredations has aroused the people, and as the policemen stand them no protection, they propose to protect themselves. Chicago is at present overflowing with thieves of all grades, and the Superintendent of Police should instruct his subordinates to arrest all known operators. If the Justices put each one under $50,000 bail, as is done in Philadelphia and New York, appeals will be useless, and there will be no necessity for suppressing robberies and keeping the people in the dark as to what is really going on in the city.

THE FREIGHT ROBBERIES.

Judge Rogers, at the Criminal Court, had his whole day occupied yesterday in listening to the opening evidence in the case of Michael Jones, charged with bringing to Chicago goods stolen from the Star Union Freight Line. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Birch, Assistant State's Attorney, and Mr. S. K. Dow, and the defense by Mr. Gill. The principal witnesses examined were Mr. Mills, the man who loaded the cars of this line in New York; Mr. Gorham, the General Superintendent of the Western Division of the Fort Wayne Road, who testified as to the condition of the cars at Fort Wayne; Mr. Kilmer, who unloaded the cars in Chicago and found packages missing; Mr. Chandler, the agent of the line in this city, and Christian Erhardt, a man who was employed as a farm-hand at the place where the robbery was committed. What the prosecution desire to prove is the existence of a gang of car-robbers who lived at Crown Point, Ind., and the connection of Jones with the same. The operations of the gang were conducted with considerable skill. On the dark nights of the spring and summer months they would lie in wait for the trains, and board them at the spot where the Fort Wayne Road crosses the Joliet Cut-Off, the train being obliged to stop there, according to regulations. The Tolleston Station is four miles further west, and during this short run they would break open such articles as seemed to them worthy plunder to the ground. These they would gather and store in a shanty ready to ship to St. Louis on a favorable opportunity. The operations were conducted between the 1st of April and the 20th of August last, notwithstanding strenuous efforts made to prevent their success. Mr. Chandler, the agent of the Star Union Line, and Detective Tyrral worked up the case together, and finally cornered the thieves, but not until their depredations had in value run up to the respectable amount of $33,600. The goods which Jones was bringing to Chicago when arrested were 10,000 cigars, which, though not exactly "Grabiolas," at three for a cent, were of a very poor quality. Defendant's counsel hopes to save his client, who has already been in the Penitentiary, by means of an alibi, but the evidence of the witness Erhardt will be very hard to get over. There are still ten witnesses to be heard in the case, which will not probably be closed until to-morrow.

GENERAL NEWS.

The alarm of fire from Box 384, at 11 o'clock, Sunday evening, was caused by fire breaking out in the two-story frame building, No. 708 Centre avenue, owned by George Hilton, and occupied as a residence by Mrs. Bean. The damage done was about $250; fully insured.

The sixth of the course of free lectures, given under the auspices of the Christian Union of Chicago, was delivered in the lecture-room of the Association last evening. L. L. Mills, Esq., orated before a large audience on the "Phases of Reform." The lectures will be continued on each Monday night during the winter, and are a source of entertainment and instruction to many citizens and strangers.

Yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock Washington Green, living at Hyatt & Allsop's brick-yard, was kicked in the face by one of the horses he was driving. The cork of the animal's shoe entered his left eye, destroying it completely. His nose was broken, the left upper jaw loosened, and his face badly cut. Dr. Charles C. Buckley was called, and after sewing up the cuts, finding that the convenience of his home were not sufficient to warrant successful treatment there, sent him to the County Hospital.

The association of Methodist Ministers met at their rooms No. 57 Washington street, yesterday morning at half-past 10. It was intended to discuss the saloon question, which attracted so much attention a week ago, but laid it aside till next week for want of time. The meeting was well attended. The agent of the Tennesee Club was present, and gave an interesting account of the members of the Club and their work. A long account was given of the missionary work at Englewood, and other places. On account of the unusual meeting of ministers at the Pacific Hotel, the meeting adjourned early. An intertesting gathering is expected next week, when the saloon question will be fully discussed.

The Chicago Society of Physicians and Surgeons held their regular semi-monthly meeting last evening in Parlor No. 1 of the Grand Pacific, Dr. A. Fisher in the chair. The feature of the evening was a very entertaining paper on "The Progress of Medicine," from the pen of Dr. Fisher. Dr. Edward Andrews, of the Chicago Medical College, was elected to membership, and the names of several gentlemen presented, but not acted upon. Secretary Hyde announced that at the regular meeting two weeks hence Dr. Danforth would read a paper on the subject of "Cholera," with microscopic examinations. The meeting adjourned at the conclusion of the address.

THE CHRISTIAN UNION.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Government of the Chicago Christian Union was held yesterday in the rooms of the Union, No. 151 West Madison street. The members present were the Hon. Henry Booth, Vice-President; W. E. Doggett, W. B. Page, William H. Swett, C. C. Bonney, W. A. Stanton, and J. H. Roberts. On motion, E. C. Larned and William H. Wells were elected members of the Board, to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations of G. W. Montgomery and L. L. Mills. The Committee on Rooms, to which had been referred a proposition to remove from the rooms now occupied by the Union to the building to be occupied in part by the Public Library, at the corner of Madison street and Wabash avenue, reported that, in view of all the circumstances of the case, such removal would not be for the interests of the Union.

The report of the Committee was accepted, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE BRICKMAKERS.

The Brickmakers' Association of Chicago held a meeting at their rooms, No. 200 LaSalle street, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of receiving reports of Committee of Builders appointed at a previous meeting. The Committee was for the purpose of conferring with building organizations, with a view to obtain united action on the part of builders, to secure a repeal of the present Lien law. The Committee asked until Thursday to enable them to report, which was granted. A resolution was adopted providing for the publication in the black book of the Association of delinquent contractors who fail to pay the bills of 1873 by the 1st of February. After some further business of an unimportant character, the meeting adjourned until Thursday.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

John Y. Farwell will lead the noonday prayer-meeting to-day.

Thursday evening a musical entertainment, with tableaux, will be given at Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, on Indiana avenue, near Twenty-fourth street, in the interest of the Sunday-school. Admission, 50 cents.

The public are requested to note that all solicitors for the Home of the Friendless are duly authorized over the signature of C. G. Hammond, President, or F. D. Grey, Vice-President.

The ladies of Lincoln Park Congregational Church will give an oyster-supper at the chapel, corner of Mohawk and Sophia streets, this evening, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

A Young Peoples' prayer-meeting will be held in the parlors of the church corner Clark and Washington streets, at 7:30 this evening.

Mrs. Kate N. Doggett will give some "art readings" at Library Hall, corner of State and Monroe streets, Thursday evening. Her art lectures attracted much attention, and her familiarity with the subject is an assurance that those who attend the "readings" will be amply repaid.

The subject of Prof. J. Haven's lecture in the course he is now delivering under the auspices of the Philosophical Society is, "The Electic Philosophy as Represented by Zeno, Protagorse, and Gorgias." These lectures are given each Wednesday at 4 o'clock p. m. in the lecture-room of the first Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets.

THE FOUNDLINGS' HOME.

The third anniversary of the Foundlings' Home will be held Friday evening at the new building on the southeast corner of Madison and Wood street. It is not yet entirely finished, but it is necessary to hold the meeting there, since the present quarters are too small and crowded. The entertainment will consist of addresses and music; the annual report will be read, and the Ladies' Union Aid Society will give a supper. All the friends of the Home will be welcome. It is hoped that all who take an interest in this admirable and deserving charity will avail themselves of this opportunity to advance the interests of the institution.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

A company of young ladies and gentlemen has been formed for the purpose of producing amateur theatrical and Mrs. Jarley's Wax-Works, Friday evening, in Standard Hall, for the benefit of St. Luke's Hospital. The managers of the entertainment are Mrs. N. K. Fairbank, Mrs. Charles Corley, Mrs. J. T. Ryerson, Mrs. T. M. Burkitt, Mrs. E. M. Buchanan, Mrs. E. Simmonds, Mrs. W. T. Noyes, and Mrs. C. Lane. Tickets for sale at the door, and at J. B. Mayo's, under the Palmer House; Mitchell & Heilhaway's, No. 45 Clark street; and Jansen & McClurg's, No. 117 State street. The proceeds, as stated, are for the benefit of the hospital, which is one of the best and most deserving charities in the city. It is supported solely by private donations, and is consequently in need of all the assistance it can receive from every quarter. The entertainment will be a very interesting one, and fully worth the money paid to see it.

THE CITY HALL.

The City Collector's books for the harvesting of the municipal taxes of 1873, will be ready within a few days, and the Clerk will be able to commence the work of collection by Monday morning at farthest.

The Gas Committee, which should have met yesterday afternoon, failed to obtain a quorum. The question of the gas supply, its quality, pressure, the time of lighting the lamps, and kindred subjects of general interest to the suffering taxpayer, will not be taken up till next week.

Strong pressure was brought to bear upon Mayor Colvin yesterday by the friends of Dr. Guesin, the present City Physician, to have that office retained in a place which, they say, he has filled with credit to himself and with benefit to the unfortunates stricken with disease who came under his care. Mr. Colvin gave no decisive answer, but said he would think over the whole thing and withhold the nomination of anybody for at least one week longer. His Honor felt confident that the opinions of Messrs. Tuley and Norton would exonerate him from blame in the eyes of the public as regarded the Boiler Inspectorship muddle. He says that he knew he was right and then went ahead.

BOARD OF POLICE.

The Police Commissioners held a meeting yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Several postponed cases of charges made against policemen were considered by the Board. The first case was that of Officer Kearns, of the Second Precinct, charged with neglect of duty. The evidence showed that it took him nearly three hours to walk three-quarters of a mile. He resorted to the mean dodge of informing against his brother policeman, but it availed him nothing, for he was found guilty and sentenced to be reprimanded.

Charles Behm, a brother of the Superintendent, was then sworn in as Sergeant of the Chicago Avenue Station, from which position he was removed by the late administration. No more business being before the Board, it adjourned.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. J. M. Wise the eloquent Rabbi of Cincinnati, and the editor of the *Israelite* is among those attending the session of the B'nai B'rith.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—The Rev. James McLeod, Joliet; Dr. J. H. Thompson, Washington, D. C.; J. G. Burdsey, Boston; C. J. Dawson, St. Louis; E. V. Sadge, San Francisco; E. Gilman, North Easton, Mass. . . . *Sherman House*—Miss Clara Morris, the actress; Jerry Nottingham, Hinsdale, Mich.; T. W. Guild, Boston; M. W. Sealy, St. Louis; George A. King, San Francisco; Louis H. Lyman, San Francisco. . . . *Palmer House*—J. R. Floyd, New York; S. J. Goodwin, Beloit; G. W. Heed, New York; J. C. Waterman, Detroit; G. N. Mann, New York; D. B. Thayer, Providence; George Latimer, Detroit.

SUBURBAN.

HIGHWOOD.

Van Buren Denslow, Esq., Professor in the Chicago Law School, will read a paper before the Literary Club this evening at 8 o'clock. The subject is, "Do the Latest Revelations of Science Harmonize with Religion?" Prof. Phelps and other distinguished gentlemen are expected to be present and join in the discussion.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Regents of Normal Schools of Wisconsin, until 12 o'clock, m., Saturday, Feb. 14, 1874, for the construction of a Normal School Building and appendages, to be erected at the Village of River Falls, Pierce Co., Wis., in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by Mr. Augustus Bauchaus, and which may be seen at his office in the City of Madison, Wis., on and after Feb. 2, 1874.

Work to be commenced as early as possible in the spring of 1874, and carried on regularly through the season.

Building to be inclosed in the fall of 1874, and completed, ready for occupancy, by the 1st day of August, 1875.

Payments for work done and set in building will be made on the first Thursday of each month, to the extent of 80 per cent of the value thereof, upon the certificate of the Superintendent.

Bids will be received for the whole job, or for separate parts thereof.

Bidders must state plainly what their bids include. If bidding for part only, state what part, or parts; if bids are for the whole job, state that.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Satisfactory security will be required of contractors, and no award will be made to any bidder whose bids may be accepted.

Proposals will be sealed, and indorsed on envelope, "Proposals for constructing Normal School Building at River Falls," and sent to D. R. Jones, Architect, Madison, Wis.," or delivered to one of the Board of Regents, on or before midday, Feb. 12, 1874.

W. STARK,
W. H. CHANDLER,
Ex. Com. of Board of Regents of Normal Schools.

Jan. 24, 1874.

International Exhibition, 1876

To Contractors, Builders, Lumber Merchants, and others whom it may concern

The United States Centennial Board of Finance will receive proposals for the supply of Lumber, Iron, and other materials, and for the execution of certain works required in the erection of the Main Exhibition Building, covering 21 acres, in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

Plans and specifications for the same may be seen on and after Feb. 1, 1874, at the Office of the Centennial Board of Finance, No. 104 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; and sealed bids, in conformity with the specifications, will be received for the whole or part of the Building up to noon of Feb. 28, 1874, at the same place.

Information as to the nature and extent of the work may also be obtained at the office of the Supervising Archs. VAUX & RADFORD, No. 110 Broadway, New York. JOHN WELSH, President.
FREDERICK FRALEY, Secretary Centennial Board of Finance.

Approved. A. T. GOSHORN, Director-General.

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This Institution is situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy localities in the State of Indiana. It is easy of access from all parts of the United States. Its comfort and elegance, its accommodations (for five hundred boarders) are unsurpassed. The Courses of Studies pursued at Notre Dame are the Classical, Scientific, and Commercial Courses.

Music, Painting, Drawing, and the Languages are likewise studied at the University.

First Session commences on the first Tuesday of September.

Second Session commences on the 1st of February.

Terms, $150 per session of five months. Payments in advance.

For further particulars address the President,
REV. A. LEMONNIER, C. S. C.

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Drawings every 17 days, commencing Jan. 5, 1874.

292	Prizes amounting to	$450,000
1	Prize of	100,000
1	Prize of	50,000
1	Prize of	25,000
2	Prizes of	10,000
3	Prizes of $5,000 each	15,000
10	Prizes of $1,000 each	10,000
20	Prizes of $500 each	10,000
66	Prizes of $300 each	19,800

Circulars with full information sent free. Tickets for sale and prizes cashed by F. C. DELLIN, Stationer and General Agent, 20 Liberty-st., New York.

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HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

NILSSON!

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

NILSSON FAREWELL MATINEE, AT HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE,

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 28, at 2 o'clk.

Messrs. M. & M. Strakosch have the honor to announce one Grand NILSSON FAREWELL MATINEE (on the company's way to Boston) for Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 28, 1874, at 2 o'clock (doors open at 1), when Madame CHRISTINE NILSSON will make her farewell appearance in Chicago, previous to her return to Europe, appearing in her great role of Violetta, in Verdi's Grand Opera, "LA TRAVIATA."

Miss. Christine Nilsson as Violetta; M. Capoul, Del Puente, Rocken, Grand Chorus and Orchestra. Musical Director and Conductor, Sig. E. Muzio.

General admission, $2. Reserved Seats, $1 extra. Seats can be had at the Box Office of Hooley's Opera House daily, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

In order to avoid the rush at the door, admission tickets can now be had at the box-office.

CHAPEL LECTURE COURSE.

ROBERT COLLYER

Will deliver his great lecture on

CHARLOTTE BRONTE,

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 27,

Corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-Third-st.

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Engagement of the Brilliant Young Actress,

MISS CLARA MORRIS,

Who will appear every evening till further notice in her intense rendition of M'LLE ODRA, in the famous play of

"ARTICLE 47."

Saturday CLARA MORRIS MATINEE.
In active preparation—"ALIXE."
Seats can be secured six days in advance.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Monday, Jan. 26—First appearance this season of Mr. JOHN MILTON, in a number of his favorite characters.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday—Buckstone's Great Comedy,

MARRIED LIFE.

To conclude with the laughable Comedy,

HIS LAST LEGS.

Thursday—Tom Taylor's beautiful Comedy, OVERLAND ROUTE. John Dillon as Mr. Lovibond.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Matinee, Feb. 2, 3, and 4—Sig. TOMMASO SALVINI.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE,

Monroe-st., bet. Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

Bobby Newcomb, F. B. Wilson, Billy Rice, Ernest Leslie, Mac. Allen, Thompson, Wm. Arlington, Sam Cotton, and John R. Kemble in new and sparkling acts. The whole to conclude with the screaming afterpiece, entitled A RUNAWAY BOY by the entire company. Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

Will shortly appear, the unrivaled Song and Dance Artists, WALTHER and MORTON.

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Crowded Houses attest the popularity of the Eminent Comedian, Mr.

JOHN E. OWENS.

Tuesday Evening and Wednesday Matinee, Mrs. Bateman's Comedy of Contemporaneous Society,

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John Unit, Mr. John E. Owens. Wednesday and Thursday Nights, and Friday Matinee, Mr. Owens in his grand character, entitled CALEB PLUMMER, the Old Toy-Maker. Friday, Legitimate Comedy Night.

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The Greatest Living Tragedian.

TWO NIGHTS and WEDNESDAY MATINEE.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2—INGOMAR. Salvini in his great role, INGOMAR.

TUESDAY—MARIA STUART, Queen of England. Salvini in his famous role, EARL OF ESSEX.

WEDNESDAY MATINEE (by request) OTHELLO. Salvini in his grand impersonation, OTHELLO.

Reserved Seats, $2 and $1.50, according to location. Admission, $1. Family Circle, 50c. Sale commences Thursday at 9 at Box Office.

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STATE OF NEBRASKA, building. STATE OF ILLINOIS, build'g,
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STATE OF VIRGINIA sails.....Saturday, Jan. 24
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Saturday, Feb. 7
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Return tickets at reduced rates. Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates. The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland from £1 upwards. Office, 29 South Clark-st., Chicago.
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DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Chas. Conselman & Co., in this city dissolved Mr. T. H. B. Conselman retiring.

The business will be continued as heretofore, by Chas. Conselman.

CHAS. CONSELMAN & CO.
Chicago, Jan. 24, 1874.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

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From Boston every Saturday.
Cabin Passage, $100, $120 and $130, Gold.
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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Clara Morris. "Article 47."

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KAHN'S MUSEUM OF ANATOMY—Clark street, between Madison and Monroe.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. BY TELEGRAPH from Havana. Drawing 24th January, 1874.

No. 15407	drew	$100,000
No. 11022	drew	40,000
No. 11762	drew	25,000
No. 2790	drew	10,000
No. 3620	drew	5,000
No. 12340	drew	4,000

Nos. 8722, 22256, 24723, 22251, 12007, 8085, 14801, 12881, 8222, 7934, each drew $1,000.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, January 27, 1874.

Representative Mills has introduced a bill into Congress providing for the removal of all the United States soldiers in the South to the Western frontiers, where they may protect white men, instead of serving, as now, to overawe them.

The word "stationery," the definition of which has puzzled Legislatures and other public bodies for so many years, has now been formally decided by the Senate of the United States to include in its meaning only ink, pens, paper, envelopes, pencils, and mucilage.

The Common Council last evening confirmed the nominations of M. C. Hickey for Police Captain, and Louis Wahl as member of the Board of Public Works. The ordinance was passed requiring the cars of the West Side Railway to be run all night. Another ordinance is now in order recognizing that it is a poor rule which does not work North as well as West. The Corporation Counsel gives it as his opinion that Mr. Hamilton was properly confirmed as Boiler-Inspector.

How many and what members of Congress are stockholders in the National Banks, is an interesting inquiry to those who are watching financial legislation, and is one which that body is in no mood to have answered. A resolution was submitted yesterday in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Buckner, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to give this information, but the necessary two-thirds vote could not be obtained to suspend the rules.

Among the amendments recommended by the Judiciary Committee to the Bankruptcy bill, one repeals the provision now in force requiring that a discharge in voluntary bankruptcy shall be given only when the assets are 50 per cent of the liabilities, and grants discharge when the assets equal 33 per cent. Another provides that creditors for less than $250 shall not be reckoned as part of the one-quarter of the creditors who must join in the petition to have a debtor declared bankrupt.

Rafferty's counsel argued their motion for a fourth trial of their client yesterday, at Waukegan. They base their application mainly on alleged suppressions and perjury in the testimony of Officer Scanlon, and on the intimidation of the jury by the Sheriff's deputy, who told them that unless they agreed they would be kept in confinement from Thursday till Monday. They also hold that Rafferty's crime was of no higher grade than manslaughter. The decision of the Court is reserved.

Among the duties of the Mississippi Legislature at the present session will be that of electing a United States Senator. This fact is known by the Mississippi delegation in the National House of Representatives, three of whom are now at the State Capital looking out for their interests. The Legislature has not, thus far, shown a preference for any one of these gentlemen, but, determined not to ignore their presence in Jackson, the Lower House has adopted a resolution requesting them to return to their post and discharge their duty toward their constituents.

Senator Morton has apparently got some new light on the Louisiana case, probably from the luminary at the other end of Pennsylvania avenue. Instead of pressing his motion to admit Pinchback as Senator on the *prima facie* aspects of his case, he moves now for a further investigation, in view of recent developments, of Pinchback's conduct in the late election. Senator McCreery, of Kentucky, took an effective part in the debate on the motion, and showed to the amusement of the Senate how the elections were conducted in Louisiana. Further debate on the question goes over for a few days to allow the Senators to resume their financial discussion. President Grant withholds his message until submitted to the Cabinet.

Disraeli's address seeking a re-election to Parliament from his constituents in Buckinghamshire is a severe attack on Premier Gladstone and his Administration. He speaks of the Premier's statement of his future financial policy as conveying "the disquieting information" "that there must be an increase of existing taxes." His Administration is termed a "misrule" one, and his ends are declared to be sought "by incessant harassing legislation." His domestic policy has been "domestic folly." In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone is twitted with the fact that among his supporters are assailants of the monarchy, of the independence of the House of Lords, and advocates of the disestablishment of the English Church, and the exclusion of religion from national education.

The Chicago produce markets were generally stronger yesterday, with a larger business in most departments. Mess pork was in fair demand and 90c per brl higher, closing at $14.40@14.45 cash, and $14.35@14.40 seller February. Lard was active, and 10c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $9.20@9.25 cash, and $9.25@9.27½ seller February. Meats were in good demand, and ½c higher, at 5½c for shoulders, 6¼c for short ribs, 8@8¼c for short clear, and 9½@10½c for sweet pickled hams. Dressed hogs were moderately active and firmer, closing at $6.30@6.40 per 100 lbs. Highwines were quiet and firmer at 95½c per gallon. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was active, and 1¼c higher, but closed weak, at $1.25 cash, and $1.25¼ seller February. Corn was in fair demand and ¾c higher, but closed tame at 38¾c cash, and 38¾c seller February. Oats were quiet, and ½@¾c higher, closing at 43¼c cash, and 43¼c seller February. Rye was quiet and firm at 79½@80c for fresh receipts. Barley was quiet and firm at Saturday's prices. Live hogs were active and 10c higher, closing firm at $5.25@5.85. Cattle were dull and nominally 15 @20c higher. Sheep were inactive.

An interesting letter from a prominent member of the Board of Trade of this city on the legislation pending at Springfield to forbid dealing in "options" will be found in our columns this morning. The writer explains the different classes of options, and shows that the great bulk of the business done in this way is an actual sale and purchase of property. The facilities of warehousing and inspection which were first established in this city have made these sales possible for future delivery, and have made Chicago the largest and best market in the world for breadstuffs and provisions. This, the writer thinks, cannot have been done to the detriment of the farmers. Sales for future delivery enable the farmers to sell their crops at any time of the year, and enable them to get advances on their crops long before they are fit for market. In this way they are often saved from the necessity of forcing sales of their property to meet taxes and debts, and, in addition, they get higher prices than if there were no speculative trading.

A PITIABLE PLIGHT.

The idea seems to have at last forced its way into President Grant's mind that the people of Louisiana have a better right than Judge Durell or himself to choose the Government of Louisiana. This looks like a self-evident truth, but it has taken the Executive fourteen months to learn it. Nevertheless, it is better late than never. For over a year Louisiana has been ruled by organized outlawry, which was foisted into power by the decree of a Judge against whom articles of impeachment have since been filed; which was installed in the State-House by a United States Marshal and United States troops; and which has been kept in power by the President of the United States, who has propped the tottering fabric of usurpation with United States bayonets. In the winter of 1872-3 a Senate Committee of seven Republicans unanimously declared that Kellogg had not a shadow of evidence in support of his claim to the Governorship, and that Judge Durell's interference was a glaring outrage. The President, however, continued to sustain Kellogg. He sent a message to Congress saying that he would continue to do so until Congress should otherwise direct him. At the same time, it was well understood that any Congressman who should presume to direct the Executive otherwise would have the Civil-Service Reform enforced in his district with unrelenting vigor.

It has proved too much for him. His prompt refusal to set up a second edition of Kelloggism in Texas showed that his burned fingers dreaded the fire. The Associated Press dispatches, which are evidently "inspired," plaintively plead that he had to support Durell's decisions, "whatever may have been his own opinions on the political questions offered by them. "The principal political question involved was the right of a United States Judge to choose a State Government when he had not seen the returns of the election, the result of which he had the audacity to declare. An opinion on this point ought to have been easily formed, and ought, when formed, to have prevented the telegram to Gen. Emory which put the army at Kellogg's call. The dispatches go on to say that the President has not interfered with the admission of alleged M. C.'s from Louisiana into Congress. This was kind, indeed! Again, we are informed that he considers the so-called election of Kellogg "an organized fraud." By turning this mental somersault, the Executive has finally reached the truth that other people grasped in 1872. The only hint of the plan he will propose as a practical remedy for the results of his disastrous blunder is a negative one. He will not recommend a new election, because he thinks Congress has no power to do so. Rejecting this idea, we have three possible plans: A count of the original returns; the maintenance of Kellogg on the ground of expediency; the reduction of Louisiana to a Territory, to be governed by Casey and such of his relatives as places can be provided for, until the time of the next regular election.

For all this trouble the President is responsible. He supported Durell. He flanked the State-House with cannon, and guarded its doors with rifles. He gave Kellogg his "moral support," and promised him support of another kind in case of need. He frowned Congress into silence. He is the father of the Louisiana brat which he now wants Congress to take off his hands. If Congress takes it, what will become of Morton? A more disconsolate wet-nurse than the Indiana Senator without his Kellogg Government the imagination can scarcely conceive.

STATE CHARITIES.

There is a bill before the Legislature to abolish the several Boards of Trustees which now have charge of the several State charities, and establish a single Board of three Commissioners, to be styled the Board of State Charities. If we understand the bill, it will place under the control of this single Board the following institutions, for which the appropriations in 1873, to cover two years, were:

Normal School, Bloomington	$ 38,900
Normal School, Southern	80,000
Additional	44,000
School for Feeble-Minded Children	40,000
School for the Blind	35,000
School for Deaf and Dumb	187,480
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	110,000
Additional buildings for the Blind	75,000
Eye and Ear Infirmary	25,000
Buildings	36,000
Insane Hospital, Jacksonville	216,000
Insane Hospital and Asylum, Elgin	92,500
Deficiency	23,000
Buildings for same	139,625
Additional wing	187,000
Buildings for Deaf and Dumb	79,500
Southern Insane Asylum	100,000
Buildings	99,000
State Reform School	50,000
Total for two years	$1,318,975

This does not include among the State charities either the Penitentiary or the Industrial University, but furnishes a goodly array of expenditure which ought to be placed in the hands of responsible and competent men. The management of these institutions by separate Boards is very slipshod, as has been shown in repeated instances, and the sooner they are placed under the charge of a single responsible Board the better it will be for the State and for the institutions.

The bill, however, is radically wrong in providing that the Commissioners shall be elected at the State election. Of what possible consequence is it whether the Commissioners of Charities shall be Republicans or Democrats? There are men in this State who have devoted their lives to the practical study of the proper management of such institutions; why should the State reject the services of these men for this important and sacred trust in order to deal out offices to politicians as rewards for party services? Party has seized upon the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, and now grain is weighed and inspected in Chicago according to the Philadelphia platform; it has converted the Penitentiary into a caucus for the choice of the next United States Senator; it runs the various Boards all over the State, and now it is proposed to put the custody of the deaf, dumb, and blind and feeble-minded children in the hands of the State Conventions of the several political parties. Notwithstanding Gov. Beveridge has made politics a test in all his appointments, his selections have probably been better than would have been made by political conventions. If the bill is to pass, let the appointment of the Commissioners be left to the Governor.

"PSYCHICAL TELEGRAPHY."

THE TRIBUNE recently contained the first public announcement of a fact which has long been the subject of subdued conversation and whispered confidences among the younger blackguards of the Chicago *Times*, but which has never before been given in terms to the public. We allude, of course, to the conversion of Mr. Storey to the ghostly mysteries of Spiritualism. The large space which has recently been devoted by the *Times* to the elucidation of the dread phenomena of the table-turning and guitar-strumming brotherhood, was on Sunday reinforced by another extended review, under the mysterious head of "Psychical Telegraphy." This was accompanied by several communications from well-known mediums, who placed their views before the readers of the *Times* in the same mellifluous and unconstrained language that characterizes their lucubrations in the special organs of their sect. They write to that paper, in fact, with all the trustfulness, freedom, and enthusiasm that mark the intercourse of convert with convert and zealot with zealot all the world over. But what is of more significant import, the same issue which contains these outspoken communications is distinguished by an official proclamation,—a sort of Spiritualistic bull, as it were,—by Mr. Storey himself, in which he renounces the Episcopal Church forever,—an organization from which, until the present moment, it is well understood he has derived all his religious consolation. His zealous championship of Bishop Whitehouse in his prosecution of Mr. Cheney, and his memorable fight for the preservation intact of all the High Church traditions as against the schismatic teachings of Bishop Cummins and his followers, and his persevering efforts to report the sermons of the Rev. Dr. Sullivan, are in amazing contrast with this utter repudiation of Episcopal fellowship, and his hopeless abandonment of that Church to the hated embrace of Catholicism. The latter organization, he tells us emphatically, will in half a century embody all-existing representative Christianity. Outside of the Catholic Church, he concludes, "there will be no adoration of Christ as God, and science will have completely taken the place of revelation." Of course "science," in this connection, refers solely to the mysterious phenomena into the defense and elucidation of which Mr. Storey has entered with such fiery zeal, and with the professors of which, in cutting loose from the Church with which he has so long worshiped, he has now fully cast his fortunes.

That this new and startling departure, by a man of Mr. Storey's positive temper and wide notoriety, will create a profound sensation among the more prominent spiritualistic converts, there can be no doubt. More especially will this be the result should he enter the active arena of mediumistic demonstration now monopolized by the untitled Home, the obscure Davenports, and the other "vagrom" contortionists to fortune and to fame unknown. That he will long be restrained from occupying a field so thoroughly congenial to a man of his sensational turn is altogether unlikely. It is well known that he is disgusted with detective and Police-Court journalism; that a new candidate for the favor of the slums, the *Street Gazette*, is proving a dangerous competitor in the field heretofore completely monopolized by the *Times*, and that loss of confidence in the new City Administration, resulting from his failure to secure the city printing, has so shocked his trusting and sensitive nature as to sour him not merely on Mayor Colvin, but on every other person not an actual occupant of the spirit-world.

Of course, what would be lost to sensational journalism by this extraordinary lapse would be gained to sensational rope-manipulation by his entrance into that exciting field; and such worldly dispatches as he could not secure in the old way would be compensated for by the more acceptable spiritualistic revelations which would come to him alone over the mystic and invisible wires of the new and weird system so fully elucidated in the articles headed "Psychical Telegraphy," which are at present monopolizing the columns of the new and enthusiastic organ of the table-tipping faith, the Chicago *Times*.

AN INTEMPERATE WHISKY-RAID.

Some weeks ago we commented upon the action of the Amazons of Washington, Ohio, in organizing a raid against the whisky-shops. At that time it appeared as if the women had got the upper hand of the whisky. The saloons were closed up or metamorphosed into prayer-meetings. The druggists signed the pledge, and agreed to keep no more suspicious sirups in black bottles under their soda-fountains. Old fossilized saloon-keepers were represented as mounting whisky-barrels and making temperance speeches, and a general reign of cold water, coffee, and tea had commenced. This was good news, if true, but we fear that at that time we had only heard one side of the question. A reaction seems to have taken place. The female vigilants still keep up their organization and hold possession of the town, but, notwithstanding their watchfulness, whisky gets into the town, and some of the old soakers succeed in getting drunk. Worse than this, the women are creating a prejudice against themselves by the manner of their attacks upon those of their own sex who will not don the bloomer costume and turn out into the streets. The worst feature of all is that, while the women are besieging the saloons, the men go off to the next town and come home drunk, so that intemperance is on the increase, although the saloons are closed.

This result ought to have been foreseen by the women in question, or at least by their masculine advisers. It is of little use to say to a drunkard "don't drink," and of still less use to say to him "you shall not drink." The occupation of time and the use of money are the two main factors which enter into this question of temperance or intemperance, and so long as there is no other provision made for the occupation of his time, and there is no other equally powerful and attractive competition for the use of his money, the drinker will continue to drink. The whisky-shop is the only practical bidder for time and money, and workingmen who drink will go to it because it is the only place which offers them cheap recreation. Very few people go to a saloon with the definite purpose of getting drunk. They go there to employ their time, to get recreation, and to spend their money. It is useless to say they will not do otherwise, for the experiment has not been tried. It is certainly worth trying, especially as it has been shown that not moral suasion, nor compulsory legislation, nor Sunday laws, nor Amazonian raids are able to prevent or abate intemperance.

There are three politico-social societies among New York workingmen,—the International, the United Party, and the Commune. The International is moribund. It throve apace after its introduction in 1868-9, but internal dissensions ruined it. A quarrel between two New York sections led to the schism in the Congress of The Hague, September, 1872. As the result of that schism, the party headed by Karl Marx transferred the General Council of the Society to New York. This Council has, however, held no meetings. Fragments of the International joined with various mutual-benefit clubs, etc., to form the United Party, which has been the ruling spirit in the late riots and meetings. This is an organization with a Central Council at New York, and branches throughout the North, which proposes to effect a "systematic reconstruction of society and political government." It has not quite decided how to do this, but its leaders seem to have a devout faith in the efficacy of red rags and "Blood or Bread" harangues. The Commune proper numbers only some 250 members, a majority of whom are refugees from Paris. The Commune has taken no part in the recent disturbances. Its meetings have a peculiar feature. There is no presiding officer. The theory is that the members are equal and do not need direction, since their aggregate action must be wisdom. A temporary Chairman is chosen from time to time to put a question to the vote, but that is all. The Society, at present, is no thing more than a mutual-benefit club, however skilled some of its members may be in throwing petroleum.

A mining engineer of Salt Lake City has written a letter to show that the mine in which Capt. E. B. Ward, of Detroit, invested so largely, was not "salted." He says that "salting," if well enough done to escape instant detection, would require the labor of 100 skilled men for two years and an expenditure of $2,000,000. Incidentally, he attacks the pamphlet recently issued in London by one of the dupes of Minister Schenck's connection with the Emma Mine. His praises of that melancholy cavern had best be taken with a grain of salt.

Disraeli is to be pitied. Somebody keeps saying his bright speeches before he does. The *Athenæum* has just discovered that John Wilkes, by calling himself "an extinguished volcano," put Mr. Disraeli under the painful necessity of plagiarizing the famous epigram of his Manchester address, in which he compared the occupants of the Treasury bench to a row of extinct volcanoes.

There is a difference between the Illinois and Massachusetts Penitentiaries. In the tailors' room of the Massachusetts prison two convicts fought a duel with shears. Their fellows and the officer in charge formed a ring around them. When one had cut the other into several longitudinal strips, the officer trotted off for a surgeon.

Minnesota railroads have been given 13,209,000 acres of land. This is more than one-quarter of the State. The best way for the companies to silence all complaints about their charges would be to get a grant of part of the rest, buy up the remainder, and then dictate their own terms.

The English Government is a discerning patron of literature. It ostracized Thackeray, as far as it could, because he satirized Prince Albert in the "Book of Snobs," but it has just given Martin F. Tupper a pension of $700.

The *Nation* spoke, some time since, of the "brutish ignorance" of Congress on the subject of finance. The average Congressman has apparently been making great efforts since to deserve the epithet.

OBITUARY.

DR. DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

David Livingstone, whose death last June is announced this morning, was born at Blantyre Works, near Glasgow, in 1817. He came of the genuine Puritan Scotch stock, as he states in his autobiography. His great-grandfather fell at the battle of Culloden, fighting for the independence of Scotland. His grandfather was a landlord on "Alva's Isle," one of the Hebrides. The family were poor, but honest. One of their ancestors called his children around him on his death-bed, and, saying that he had never, in the most careful search through the traditions of the family, been able to find a dishonest man among their forefathers, died with this precept on his lips, "Be honest." The Livingstones were hungry for knowledge, and made such good use of the scanty educational advantages of the Hebrides that, when David's grandfather was compelled by the wants of his family to move to Glasgow to find employment for his children, his sons were able to command situations as clerks.

Dr. Livingstone's father was a tea merchant, but, his son says, was too conscientious ever to become rich. David was put to work in the factory as a "piecer" when 10 years of age. How individual his character was at that early age is shown by the fact that he devoted a part of his first week's wages to buying Ruddiman's "Rudiments of Latin." For many years he spent the evenings which followed his day's work at evening school. Although he had to be at the factory by 6 o'clock in the morning, he would frequently study after midnight, till his mother jumped from her bed and snatched the book from his hands. He read everything but novels, and his bent of mind was shown by the especial delight he took in scientific works and books of travel. This, with a religious change which came over his feelings at 16, determined his future career. His childhood gave little promise of his later devotion to Christianity. His father frequently chastised him for his dislike to religious reading of every sort, and his last application of the rod was for David's refusal to peruse Wilberforce's "Practical Christianity." In the flow of his new enthusiasm young Livingstone resolved to devote his life to the alleviation of human misery. He first intended to be a pioneer of Christianity in China. To fit himself for this labor he studied medicine, botany, and saved enough from his wages to be able to attend Greek and Divinity lectures in Glasgow. He was afterwards accepted by the London Missionary Society as one of their workers, and was put into the training-school for missionary candidates at Chipping Ongar, where he spent two years. When he was at length ordained, the opium war had broken out in China, and he was therefore sent to Africa,—a change of field which he never had reason to regret. He went to Cape Town in 1840. The next few years were spent in the interior at Kuruman, where he pursued the study of the native languages and customs in the family of Dr. Moffat, a missionary who had preceded him. He found opportunity in this delightful family for studies of different character, which resulted, four years afterwards, in his marrying the daughter of his host. In 1843 he founded a missionary station at Mabotsa, and spent six years among the natives in the vicinity. His first exploring expedition took place in 1849, when in company with two English gentlemen he crossed the heretofore impassable Bakalihari desert, and reached Lake Ngami, which no European had ever seen before. The party returned to Kolobeng, and in 1851 Livingstone made his journey to the Zambesi. By this time his love of adventure and exploration was thoroughly roused, and he determined to send his family back to England and remain alone in this unhealthy country to search for a salubrious district that might prove the centre of civilization, and open up the interior by a path either to the East or to the West. He returned to Kuruman after the departure of his family, and at that place received the news of a cruel attack by a party of Boers upon Kolobeng, resulting in the slaughter of sixty natives, the seizure of several hundred women and children as slaves, and the plunder of his own house and many others. During the following four years he traveled 9,000 miles, and traversed a portion of the continent never before visited by Europeans. During this time he visited Linyanti, the principal town of the Makololo tribe, explored the Lecambye River, and the Leba and Lake Dilolo, traversed the Province of Angola, and completed the entire journey across Southern Africa.

In May, 1855, the Victoria or Patron's gold medal was bestowed on him by the Royal Geographical Society for having "traversed South Africa from the Cape of Good Hope by Lake Ngami to Linyanti, and thence to the Western Coast in 10 degrees south latitude. In 1856 he returned to England, after sixteen years' absence, having in that time labored incessantly as one of the agents of the London Missionary Society, become acquainted with the language, habits, and religious notions of a number of savage tribes, and twice crossed the entire continent. As Sir R. Murchison reminded the Royal Geographical Society when that body welcomed him home Dec. 15, 1856, "He had traveled over no fewer than 11,000 miles of African territory, and he had come back to England as the pioneer of sound and useful knowledge, for by his astronomical observations he had determined the sites of numerous places, hills, rivers, lakes, nearly all of which had been hitherto unknown, while he had seized upon every opportunity of describing the physical features, climatology, and geological structure of the countries which he had explored, and had pointed out many new sources of commerce as yet unknown to the scope and enterprise of the British merchant.

"In the public meetings which he attended at this time he found himself, owing to his long absence from England and his constant use of African tongues, unable to express himself in his mother tongue with fluency. While in England, he saw his first work, "Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa," through the press. He then departed on a second expedition to the Zambesi under the auspices of the British Government and the Royal Geographical Society, to make a thorough exploration of that river. His whole character, and the broad views with which he went into his work, are well known in his own statements of the objects he proposed to himself in the Zambesi Expedition:

"I have a two-fold object in view, and believe that, by guiding our missionary labors so as to benefit our own country, we shall thereby more effectually and permanently benefit the heathen. Seven years were spent at Kolobeng in instructing my friends there, but the country being incapable of raising materials for exportation, when the Boers made their murderous attack and scattered the tribe for a season, none sympathized except a few Christian friends. Had the people of Kolobeng been in the habit of raising the raw materials of English commerce, the outrage would have been felt in England, or, what is more likely to have been the case, the people would have raised themselves in the scale by barter, and have become like the Basutos of Moshesh and people of Kuruman, possessed of fire-arms, and the Boers would never have made the attack at all. We ought to encourage the Africans to cultivate for our markets, as the most effectual means, next to the Gospel, of their elevation."

Throughout his career, Dr. Livingstone recognized this great truth of the value of trade to civilize and Christianize. He recommended the growth of cotton upon an extensive scale in the interior as one of the most potent means for African civilization, and proposed the opening up of commercial relations between the civilized world and the South African tribes, as a measure likely to contribute to the abolition of the slave-trade.

On this second expedition to the Zambesi, his wife, who had accompanied him in many of his most perilous journeys, died of fever at Shupanga, April 27, 1862.

During this journey Lake Nyassa was entered. The expedition was recalled in 1863. Dr. Livingstone reached London July 20, 1864, and quitted England again for other explorations in April, 1865. Early in March, 1867, a report reached England that Dr. Livingstone had fallen in a skirmish with natives near Lake Nyassa. An expedition to the interior of Africa in search of him left England, June 9, 1867, under the command of Mr. E. D. Young. The members of the expedition sent back word in January, 1868, that they were satisfied Dr. Livingstone was still alive, and on the 8th of April letters were received from the great traveler himself, dated at a place far beyond the district where he was said to have been murdered, and announcing that he was in good health. He wrote again in July, 1868, to say that he had reached Lake Bangweolo, whence he said he believed the chief sources of the Nile arose, nearly in the position given them by Ptolemy, whose River Rhapha is probably the Rovuma. On May 18, 1869, another letter was received dated Ujiji, and on Jan. 24, 1871, it was ascertained that he had made an extensive journey to the west of Lake Zanganyika. His works in which the story of his life and explorations are fully and graphically told are the "Travels and Researches," mentioned above, and the "Expedition to the Zambesi, and Its Tributaries," published in 1865.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley, who was sent in search of Dr. Livingstone by the New York *Herald*, gave the last news in detail of the great explorer and his work that came to hand before his death. His account of his meeting Dr. Livingstone and his description of his personal appearance at that time, Nov. 3, 1871, will be of great interest now. The meeting took place at Ujiji:

By this time the Arabs are fully alarmed; the natives of Ujiji, Wagubha, Warundi, Wanguana, and I know not whom, hurry up by the hundreds to ask what it all means—this fusillading, shouting, and blowing of horns, and flag-flying. There are "Yambos" shouted out to me by the dozen, and delighted Arabs have run up breathlessly to shake my hands and ask anxiously where I came from. But I have no patience with them. The expedition goes far too slow. I should like to settle the vexed question by one personal view. Where is he? Has he fled?

Suddenly a man—a black man—at my elbow shouts in English:

"How do you do, sir?"

"Hallo! who in the deuce are you?"

"I am a servant of Dr. Livingstone," he said; but before I can ask any more questions he is running like a madman toward the town.

We have at last entered the town. There are hundreds of people around me—I might say thousands, without exaggeration, it seems to me. It is a grand triumphal procession. As we move they move. All eyes are drawn towards us. The expedition at last comes to a halt; the journey is ended for a time; but I alone have a few more steps to make.

There is a group of the most respectable Arabs, and as I come nearer I see the white face of an old man among them. He has a cap with a gold band around it, his dress is a short jacket of red blanket cloth, and his pants,—well, I didn't observe. I am shaking hands with him. We raise our hats, and I say:

"Dr. Livingstone, I presume?"

And he says, "Yes."

He is a man of unpretending appearance enough, has quiet, composed features, from which the freshness of youth has quite departed, but which retains the mobility of prime age just enough to show that there yet lives much endurance and vigor within his frame. The eyes, which are hazel, are remarkably bright, not dimmed in the least, though the whiskers and moustache are very gray. The hair, originally brown, is streaked here and there with gray over the temples; otherwise it might belong to a man of 30. The teeth above show strong indications of being worn out. The hard fare of Louda and Manyloma have made havoc in their ranks. His form is stoutish, a little over the ordinary height, with slightly bowed shoulders. When walking, he has the heavy step of an overworked and fatigued man. On his head he wears the naval cap, with a round vizor, with which he has been identified throughout Africa. His dress shows that at times he has had to resort to the needle to repair and replace what travel has worn. Such is Livingstone externally. One thing which specially attracted my attention was his wonderful retentive memory. When we remember the thirty years and more he has spent in Africa, deprived of books, we may well think it an uncommon memory that can recite whole poems of Burns, Byron, Tennyson, and Longfellow. Even the poets Whittier and Lowell were far better known to him than to me. He knew an endless number of facts, and names of persons connected with America much better than I, though it was my peculiar province as a journalist to have known them. One reason, perhaps, for the fact, may be that the Doctor never smokes, so that his brain is never befogged, even temporarily, by the fumes of the insidious weed. Besides, he has lived all his life almost, we may say, within himself—in a world of thought which resolved inwardly, seldom awaking out of it, except to attend to the immediate practical necessities of himself and his expedition.

AMUSEMENTS.

CLARA MORRIS.

There is a natural inclination upon the part of the people of one city to examine with a minimum of good-nature any work of art which has been praised almost unanimously by others. The self-gratulation at finding a flaw which has escaped the search of others is a strong instinct, and, being an instinct, is at once natural and useful. Miss Morris, in her various roles, presents to the Chicago public such a work of art, and the Chicago public becomes a jury of severe and merciless critics. Bent upon finding flaws in Miss Morris, they can succeed, but strange as it may seem, those very points which in themselves are crudities aid in the effect produced by much that can be applauded as graceful and the work of true art. The part of *Cora*, in Belot's drama, "Article 47," is not exactly one in which the full extent of Miss Morris' powers as an actress can be ganged. Indeed, it is one which gives her comparatively small opportunity to display her strength. But there is enough in her playing of it to give the public a full assurance that one day Miss Morris will be a great actress—that she is on the high road to real fame. She is, in the role of *Cora*, at any rate, eminently realistic. She has caught the spirit of the age, and, in her realism, the public finds just what it wants. She possesses a strong magnetic force, too, over an audience, a powerful personal mesmeric hold upon them, and keeps it throughout, so that when the curtain shuts out the view, the audience realizes that it has lost something, and the immediate revulsion of feeling takes form in vigorous and hearty applause. Realism, as we have before suggested, is very perilous ground to stand upon when intensity of feeling is to be portrayed. It is not to be trifled with. Madness, to be effectively played, must be realistic; all the effect of it must be given; madness, therefore, is a very difficult piece of intense emotion to reproduce upon the stage. Miss Morris last evening stood the test, and the result was such a clamor for her appearance before the curtain as welcomed Salvini's *Othello*. Her mad scene, it must be understood, is not a perfect work even of realistic acting. There are minutiæ neglected which could be turned to advantage; but there is only one conclusion to be reached, and that is that Miss Morris has studied intently, and that she has gone to from nature. Those who are at all familiar with some phases of that most distressing of human maladies, insanity, will recognize this readily. As a consequence of her strong magnetic power, the audience is carried by the impetus of her fervor, her rapid action, and her utter defiance of tradition, over the occasional evidences of crudity, and perhaps allows many of them to escape its notice altogether. "Article 47" is spoken of as an "emotional drama," from which we are to infer that *Cora's* madness is a form of "emotional insanity." It differs so vastly from such cases of that new and almost epidemic disease, that we venture a protest against calling "Article 47" anything of the kind. There is scarcely one scene in the whole drama which can be called "pathetic," and that, we suppose, is what "emotional" is intended to signify. But from Miss Morris' acting in the quieter scenes, there can be little doubt that in truly pathetic parts she has no rival upon the American stage. We allude especially to the third act of "Article 47" in the interview between *Cora* and *Duhamel*, where, for an instant, the craving for revenge gives way to her declaration of her suffering. It may not be novelty, but in the interests of art we feel impelled to protest against the expenditure of so much power in dramas of the "Article 47" school. But, after all, it is better to have a mediocre play well rendered than a gem of dramatic literature ruthlessly choked. Miss Morris is well supported in the piece which has evidently been rehearsed with great care. There is nothing particularly noticeable about it except the unfortunate gasping of Mr. O'Neil, whose carelessness is blossoming into a crop of mannerisms which will be as difficult to kill as Canada thistles. It is too bad to allow so promising an actor to be ruined by such faults as these. The mounting of the piece is rich and tasteful, and there is no doubt that the excitement of the audience which cost Miss Morris most before she got it certain five times, and took form in vocal as well as manual applause, will infect the whole theatre-going public in a very short time.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The second week of Mr. Owens' engagement was begun last night with the production of a "so-called comedy of contemporaneous society," entitled "Self." The management expended much care in its presentation, and the success of the performance was such as to warrant the prediction of an overcrowded auditorium to-night. The comedy was written by the wife of Mr. H. L. Bateman, the well-known manager, and Mr. Owens' admirable and wonderfully natural characterization has made the play exclusively his own. His strict adherence to nature in his conception, blended into a power of pathos that at once fixes the attention and holds the sympathies of an audience, has made Mr. Owens' *John Unit* one of the greatest characters of this popular artist. The comedy of "Self" brings out the strength of the new company much more forcibly than any of the plays of the former week. The smooth and even acting of "Victims" and "Everybody's Friend" was scarcely realized in the performance of "Self." Each character has its individual and marked features, and requires artistic handling. Miss Katy Wilson was the true realization of *Mary Apex*. The peculiar mannerisms of the lady representing *Mrs. Apex*, though not so apparent in *Mrs. Merrycoather* and *Madame Swandown*, failed to lend interest or strength to her impersonation of the mother of the spendthrift. The management has been very successful in its efforts to place this play upon the stage in a manner befitting so worthy a work. To-night is the last performance of "Self." To-morrow and Thursday Mr. Owens appears as *Caleb Plummer*, the old toy-maker.

THE COUNCIL.

Messrs. Hickey and Wahl Confirmed.

Ald. Hildreth Objects to the Latter as a Misleader of Aldermen.

Another Wrangle Over the Boiler Inspector.

Dr. Paoli Is Again Defeated.

West Side Street-Cars Ordered to Run All Night.

The Ladies' Petition Against Capt. Hickey.

The Mayor's Bill Repudiated Cleaning Street-Crossings.

The Common Council met last evening, Mayor Colvin in the chair. A large majority of the Aldermen were in attendance, and the lobby was crowded with spectators.

APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES.

Ald. Schaffner said that as it was the opinion of the Corporation Counsel that the Council acted illegally in reconsidering the vote on the boiler-inspectorship, he would move that that portion of the minutes be stricken out.

Ald. Cullerton inquired if the Council had asked for the opinion.

Ald. Schaffner said that the document was asked for by the Mayor. It was, in his opinion, in order to have it introduced.

Ald. Campbell objected to reading the opinion. It was out of order.

Ald. Dixon said it was a matter of record, and might as well be acted upon.

Ald. Schaffner urged that the opinion be read.

Ald. Campbell would not yield his point of order.

Ald. Richardson said it was a pity the Council had not sooner referred all its proceedings to the Corporation Counsel to know if they were illegal.

Ald. Pickering moved that the minutes be approved.

Ald. McGrath said there was plenty of time, later on, to hear the opinion.

The minutes were approved.

DR. PAOLI AGAIN.

Ald. Richardson moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the Council refused to confirm Dr. Paoli.

Ald. Cullerton had hoped he had heard the last of Dr. Paoli, but it seemed there was a determination to make the Council swallow him anyhow. There was a strong lobby in the doctor's interest, and he hoped the question would be settled now. For that purpose, he would move to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The yeas and nays were taken with the following result:

Yeas—Foley, Warren, Coey, Fitzgerald, Spalding, Reidy, McClory, Cullerton, Bailey (M. B), O'Brien, Bailey (T. H.), Clark, Woodman, White, Miner, Campbell, Quirk, Cleveland, Murphy—19.

Nays—Richardson, Dixon, Sidwell, Pickering, Stone, Schmitz, Hildreth, Moore, Eckhardt, McGrath, Mahr, Hunt, Schaffner, Lengacher, Cannon (changed), Brand, Lynch, Corcoran, Jonas—19.

The Clerk read over the list, and Ald. Cannon changed his vote, making it a tie.

Ald. Cullerton inquired if the reading was called for.

The Mayor replied that he called for it.

Ald. Cullerton reddened in the face and said "I've got nothing more to say."

Ald. Campbell said it was an unheard of proceeding. The Chair had no right to call for the reading.

The yeas and nays were again called, on the motion to reconsider, with the following result:

Yeas—Richardson, Dixon, Sidwell, Pickering, Stone

IE COUNCIL.

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rdson, Dixon, Sidwell, Pickering, Stone, th, Moore, Eckhardt, McGrath, Mahr, ner, Langacher, Cannon (changed), Corcoran, Jonas—20.

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nd nays were taken on the motion . Paoli, as follows:

rdson, Dixon, Sidwell, Pickering, Stone, th, McGrath, Mahr, Stout, Schaffner, Lynch, Corcoran, Jonas—16.

on, Coey, Fitzgerald, Reidy, Cul- r, O'Brien, T. P. Bailey, Stark, ner, Campbell, Quirk, Cleveland, urphy—19.

quired the result.

d Dr. Paoli was confirmed, Council laughed. He corrected announced that the nomination was

SALE OF SOUTH CLARK STREET.

esting against the continued ck street for steam railroad o the Committee on Railroads. y horse-power be used.

AND THE GAS COMPANIES.

d a resolution asking the Cor- to give his opinion as to ion Council had the power to as companies to lay gas-pipes on ated by it.

ourred on the question whether or ation must be referred under the

isted on its reference to the light, but withdrew in order whereupon the resolution was

ARS LATE AT NIGHT.

itted the following:

Chicago West Division Railroad d they are hereby directed to run a car treet and Western avenue on Randolph reets between the hours of 10 and 11 p. fifteen minutes between the hours of 11 on each and every night; and also be- s of 12 and 6 in the morning they shall r every hour of each and every day.

failure to comply with the pro- ceding Section, the said Company ne of not less than $5 nor more and every violation thereof, to be ay court of competent jurisdiction. ordinance shall be in full force and d after its passage and due publica-

said it was a great and crying ne- e ordinance be passed. He moved e waived. The motion pre- and the ordinance was pass- ing vote.

AN THE CROSSINGS.

n offered a resolution directing blic Works to compel con- crossings on paved streets. ght the entire streets should

Bailey moved to amend by includ- ossings in the city.

tion was adopted as amended.

HICKEY AND THE LADIES.

announced a petition on the sub- mination of M. C. Hickey as Police ed by numerous ladies.

ton moved that the communication ed.

Read! Read!"

man said it was from citizens of ought to be read.

bell hoped no man would try to ber.

th said if there were not men d light in the Council, then things hard pass, and we ought to have

[Applause by the lobby.]

demanded that it be read.

th hoped that the Council would etition and have it read. Capt. ught not to be so thin-skinned r or receive it. The fact that adies was a sufficient reason

read.

ton said he had been in doubt as to nd did not know they were ladies. th said the fact that they did not e into the Council Chamber was a ion that they were ladies.

man stated that the ladies were pe- perty-holders, and had asked him ir petition.

thought the matter should be laid e question of Capt. Hickey's con- e up for discussion.

renewed cries of "Read!"

hoped the matter would be post- the Hickey nomination came up.

a general demand to hear the peti-

tion, and it was read, the allusion to "the Hon. Arthur Dixon" producing uproarious laughter. The petition was as follows:

CHICAGO, Jan. 26, 1874.

We, the undersigned female tax-payers of the City of Chicago, would respectfully beg of your honorable body not to confirm Michael Hickey as Captain of Police, for the following reasons:

First—That last year, when Captain of Police, he refused to obey the orders of his superior officers, thereby instigating the police rebellion that for weeks endangered the lives and property of our citizens.

Second—There are clouds over his character, as, for instance, his taking a prisoner out of our Criminal Court and moving him away to another State, to get the reward offered for him. Again, that he prostituted his official power for personal gain, as in the notorious fur case, and, further, that he colluded with thieves and robbed cyprians, as was evident in the Lizzie Moore case, in which he resigned the Captaincy rather than stand trial.

Third—That we consider his reinstatement to the Captaincy before being tried and acquitted in our Criminal Court, not only a disgrace to Chicago, but a very dangerous precedent.

Fourth—That his confirmation would not only demoralize the police force, but the community at large, as he is the noted champion of the social evil in our midst, as we can prove by the Hon. Arthur Dixon, of your honorable body, as the aforesaid Dixon can attest that, three years ago, Michael Hickey went down to Springfield with Mark Sheridan for the purpose of securing the passage of the aforesaid Sheridan's famous bill for the licensing of prostitution in Chicago. Said Hickey begged of the honorable member to present it to the Legislature, which he indignantly refused to do.

Fifth—We believe him to be ineligible to any position whatever on the police force, as he voluntarily resigned his office while under criminal charges rather than stand trial, which was a tacit acknowledgment of his guilt.

CYNTHIA LEONARD,
S. E. BLAKE,
M. J. THORN,
HARRIET E. SPRIGHT,

on behalf of many other females tax-payers.

Ald. Dixon said he believed the communication was gotten up by a Mr. Speight, who lived on the North Side. Speight was half crazy. He had called upon him, and he judged he would like to be the Captain himself.

Ald. Corcoran—She's the Captain, Alderman.

Ald. Dixon defended Capt. Hickey at some length.

Ald. Schaffner moved that the communication be placed in the waste-basket. He had been taken to task by his Irish friends for his position with reference to Capt. Hickey.

Ald. Cullerton raised the point of order that the Alderman was not speaking to the question.

Ald. Schaffner said he was going to say what he had to say, anyhow.

The Mayor said the point of order was well taken.

Ald. Schaffner said he would withdraw his motion.

Ald. Quirk said he couldn't do it; it was the property of the Council.

Ald. Schaffner still insisted upon talking, and went on to define his position with reference to Capt. Hickey, which was that he ought to be restored to the position on the South Side from which he was forced by Mayor Medill. The man Speight, the husband of one of the signers of the petition, had come to the speaker to urge him to oppose Capt. Hickey because he favored the regulation of the social evil.

Ald. McGrath suggested that the ladies be brought in to hear Ald. Schaffner's explanation.

Ald. Schaffner said that in self-respect the Council should order the petition sent back to the signers. He renewed his motion to commit it to the waste basket.

Ald. Woodman insisted upon the reference of the petition to the Committee on Police.

Ald. Dixon said that, in order to give a chance to talk, he would move that the Council hold two meetings a week.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Police.

An ordinance was passed for curbing, filling, and paving Fourth avenue from Twelfth street to Fourteenth street.

PLANS FOR VIADUCTS.

A report was submitted by the Board of Public Works, stating that the plans and specifications of the viaducts at North Desplaines street and Ashland avenue had been completed; that the Chicago, Cincinnati & Indiana Central Railroad Company had been notified to construct their portion of said viaducts, and that the said Company had expressed willingness to construct its portion. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company expressed a similar willingness.

THE MAYOR'S BILL.

Ald. Fitzgerald offered a resolution to the effect that the Council is unalterably opposed to the Mayor's bill proposed for re-enactment in the Legislature. The resolution characterizes the bill as "that pestiferous relic of the Medillian era," and calls upon the legislators from Cook County to oppose its passage.

Ald. McGrath moved the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Judiciary, but withdrew the motion, and the resolution was adopted.

Ald. Schaffner and Corcoran voting in the negative.

THE BOILER-INSPECTOR.

The special order, the question of the reconsideration of the vote on the Boiler-Inspectorship, was taken up. The following opinion of ex-Corporation Counsel Tuley was read:

My opinion has been asked by Thomas H. Hamilton as to his right to exercise the duties of the office of Inspector of Steam Boilers. I understand the facts to be as follows:

The Mayor nominated Mr. Hamilton to the office, and asked the concurrence of the Council therein.

On Jan. 13, the Council being in session, Ald. Hildreth moved that the appointment of Mr. Hamilton be concurred in.

The "ayes" and "noes" were ordered, and the Clerk announced that the "ayes" were 20 and the "noes" 18, and, immediately thereupon, and before the President of the Council (the Mayor) had announced the result, Ald. Bailey changed his vote from "no" to "aye," and thereupon the President announced that Mr. Hamilton had been confirmed.

On the next Monday, Jan. 19, the Council reconsidered the vote, and claims that the question of confirmation is still pending. The Mayor, however, had commissioned Mr. Hamilton, he had taken the oath of office, and filed the bond required by law, before such reconsideration of the vote was had.

The charter provides that "All city officers shall be appointed by the Mayor of the city, by and with the consent of the legislative authority thereof, — a majority of all the members-elect concurring by 'yeas' and 'nays,' to be entered upon its journal."—Tuley, Laws and Ordinances, page 204.

The only questions presented are:

1. Was the consent of a majority of all the Aldermen elected given to the appointment?

2. If so, could the Council at its next meeting reconsider the vote, and withdraw the consent thus given?

Upon the first point I remark that the Mayor is President of the Council, and charged with the duties pertaining to the office. The charter does not prescribe the manner in which the result of any vote shall be declared, but it is the duty of the Council upon the subject. This being the case, the general parliamentary law governing all legislative bodies must control. "Where the numbers on the one side and on the other of the question are ascertained, the decision of the assembly is, therefore, announced by the presiding officer. The decision thus pronounced is the judgment of the house."

Cushing, Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies, Sec. 1,629.

The same authority lays down the law to be "that, according to the practice in our legislative assemblies, Gevin agreeing with the ancient rule and practice of the House of Commons, a member may change his vote after he has once given it, and that even in cases where the yeas and nays have been taken, though the numbers be declared." See Sec. 1,628.

I understand that parliamentary law requires that the President of the Council shall not only declare the numbers of yeas and nays, but also the result of such number of votes being given; for example, in this case, the President, after being informed by the Clerk how the vote stood, should have declared as follows: "The yeas are 20, and the nays 18, and the motion is lost, the Council refuses to concur." But any time before he utters the words, "the motion is lost," any member can change his vote. In this case, the Clerk declared the result, but the Mayor had not announced the motion to be lost, or that the Council had refused to concur, and, until this was done, the judgment of the Council had not been announced or legally given on the question before it.

Ald. Bailey then having the right to change his vote, and, having done so, the Chair declared Mr. Hamilton duly confirmed, which he had undoubted right to do, he having received 21 votes before the President announced the result of the voting.

The fact that the Clerk did not, in the record of proceedings, place Mr. Bailey's name in the list of "ayes" can make no difference, as his neglect, or default, cannot affect or make void the legal acts of the Council. But the law is substantially complied with by the Clerk, as the record shows that Ald. Bailey changed his vote to "aye."

2. Upon the second point, as to the right of the Council to reconsider the vote, we have seen that the Council had given its consent to the appointment on the 13th of January.

The Council had done all that the law required, to-wit: given its consent to the appointment of the Mayor.

To give a person a right to an office, or, in other words, to make an officer under the Mayor's bill, two things are necessary: one, the appointment by the Mayor; the other, the consent of the Council to the appointment. These two acts complete, the officer is fully appointed to the office.

These two acts were complete, and the officer was vested with the right to the office. The commission was not necessary; it is only the evidence of the fact that the officer has been appointed. The Council could not reconsider at its next meeting. To hold that it could would be to hold that the Council had the power of removal from office by such reconsideration.

One test as to the power to reconsider would be this: The Council does one act, the Mayor another. The Mayor appoints, the Council concurs. The two acts are necessary to make the officer. If the Council, having once given its consent, could afterwards withdraw it, then the Mayor would withdraw his appointment after the Council had once concurred. This position is absurd, but not more so than that the Council could withdraw its consent after it had concurred in the appointment.

The Council had given its consent ere it had not. The act was complete or it was no act. Hamilton was either Boiler Inspector, or he was not appointed. The law does not permit of a construction which would leave him for an entire week in an unknown position as an officer,—the Mahomet's coffin, suspended between heaven and earth.

Mr. Hamilton was an officer; he was Inspector of Boilers by action of the Council on the 13th of January, and the Mayor did right in issuing him his commission. If this reconsideration had been moved at the same meeting of the Council, a different question would have been presented, but the Council had no more right at its next meeting to reconsider this vote than it had the right to reconsider any vote that was had a year ago. I am, therefore, of opinion that your right to the office is beyond question, and that you can only lose it by removal from the office in the mode prescribed by the charter. M. F. TULEY.

JUDGE NORTON'S OPINION.

The following opinion is one submitted to the Mayor by the Corporation Counsel:

In reply to your request for my opinion as to the right of Thomas H. Hamilton to hold the office of Boiler Inspector under his present commission, I submit the following as my views:

I understand that Mr. Hamilton was confirmed by the Common Council on the evening of the 12th inst.

Some objection was made at the time, on the ground that Ald. Bailey, whose vote was necessary to carry the confirmation, did not change his vote until after the result had been announced.

The difficulty arose as to some misapprehension as to parliamentary law. It was conceded that the result had not been announced by the Chair, but it was insisted that it had been announced by the Clerk. The answer to this is very simple. The Clerk reports the vote to the Chair, and the Chair announces the result to the Council; Mr. Bailey was recognized, and his vote changed before the result was announced by the Chair; it was, therefore, perfectly legal. The Chair then announced the result, declaring the nomination confirmed.

Now, it is a principle adhered to in all legislative bodies, and recognized and sanctioned by all writers on parliamentary law, that, until the result of a vote has been announced by the Chair, any member has the right to change his vote. It is a matter of every-day practice. The right is undoubted. I have seen it done on many occasions in both Houses of Congress, and the propriety of it was never questioned.

The confirmation, therefore, was clearly legal, and it is now generally conceded.

On the 19th, a motion for reconsideration was made in the Council, and carried. The question is whether that vote was legal and binding. If it was, it vitiates the present commission, and throws the matter back upon the original nomination.

The right to reconsider a former vote is one recognized by all deliberative bodies in this country. It is purely an American idea, unknown to the British Parliament. The time and manner of its being done, are usually regulated by rules adopted by each legislative body.

In the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, the motion should be made on the day of the vote, or within the first two days of actual session afterwards.

In the Common Council of Chicago it is to be made on the same day, or at the first regular meeting afterward. I consider that the right of reconsideration applies as well to votes upon nominations made by the Chief Executive Officer, as to other proceedings. Such is the practice in the Senate of the United States, and of our own State.

But conceding all this, there are two points which seem to have been overlooked, and which I regard as fatal to the validity of this vote of reconsideration.

First—It is a general principle of parliamentary law, that when a resolution has been passed, or a vote taken, as in this case, and the paper or proceeding has passed from the control of the body, no reconsideration can become effective, until the paper or proceeding has been returned to the body. In the Senate of the United States, the motion to reconsider a nomination that has been confirmed, must be accompanied by a request to the President to return the paper, and no reconsideration can be had until that is done. In either house of Congress, when the paper or proceeding has been carried to the other, a reconsideration can only be made effective by the return of the bill, resolutions, or papers. In this case, therefore, the motion should have been accompanied with, or preceded by, a request to the Mayor for a return of the papers. For the sanction of this view I refer to Cushing on Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies, pages 597 to 608, and Barclay's Constitutional Manual and Digest, pages 153 to 230.

Second—It is a fixed and inflexible principle, to which I know no exception, that when an order has been executed, or is in process of execution, there can be no reconsideration.

Cushing in his excellent work above referred to, page 508, says. "It is a general principle in regard to this matter (reconsideration) that there can be no reconsideration of an order the execution of which has been already commenced."

Barclay, one of the best parliamentarians in the country, and for eighteen years Clerk in the United States House of Representatives, says in his work above referred to, page 151: "The previous question may be reconsidered, but not after it has been practically executed."

Now in Hamilton's case, the nomination had been confirmed by the Council, no motion for a reconsideration had been made, and it became the right of the Mayor to issue the commission. The commission was issued, the appointee was qualified, and entered upon the duties of his office.

The order of the Common Council confirming his nomination was, therefore, completely executed and carried into effect, and the whole proceedings placed beyond the jurisdiction of that body.

I have, therefore, upon a careful consideration of precedents and authorities, and from some experience in such matters, come to the conclusion that Mr. Hamilton was duly confirmed; that the order for reconsideration was without authority, and that he (Hamilton) is entitled to have his office under the commission that has been issued. JESSE O. NORTON.

DISCUSSION.

Ald. McGrath srid he was at a loss to know what the rules of other legislative bodies had to do with this Council? If it were admitted that the Council could do anything authorized by the Charter, than it must be admitted that it could reconsider that vote. The Charter expressly provided that a question or a vote could be reconsidered, either at the same meeting or the next succeeding regular meeting. The commission ought to have been withheld until the Council had an opportunity to reconsider its vote. He believed he was right when he moved the reconsideration, and he still believed so, notwithstanding the opinion just read. There was no need of being scared by them. Let Mr. Hamilton be taken up on his merits, but unless he was properly appointed he could never legally enter upon the duties of his office.

Ald. Campbell said that in both opinions the real point had been evaded, which was, not what Congress could do, but what the Common Council could legally do under the City Charter. If there ever was a case which needed revision or reconsideration, this case was one. The ink was scarcely dry on the record before the commission was issued, and an attempt was made to deprive the Council of its legitimate functions. The Council could vote on this question and let it go to the courts. He was in favor of voting upon Hamilton again.

Ald. Dixon was surprised at such weak arguments in the face of such eminent authority. There was not a word in the Charter to show that the Mayor had exceeded his authority in executing Hamilton's commission. He hoped the Chair would not entertain any new motion on the subject.

Ald. Cullerton quoted the Charter to show that the Council had the power to reconsider.

Ald. Richardson thought the opinion a little thin. Mr. Tuley was the paid attorney of Mr. Hamilton, to draw up the opinion, and would have drawn up one precisely the reverse if the other side had retained him. The speaker claimed that the nomination did not pass out of the possession of the Council until its next regular meeting, and, therefore, it was in order to move a reconsideration. Mr. Hamilton obtained no vested rights until after the next regular meeting, and therefore the two points in the opinion had no application.

Mayor Colvin asked: "Was the matter in your hands when it was in mine?"

Ald. Richardson replied that it was not within the Mayor's exclusive possession until after the next regular meeting.

Ald. Woodman said that if the opinions were sound, the Council could never reconsider any action taken by twenty-one Aldermen at any special meeting. Such a position was absurb, and could not be entertained. The whole mistake lay in the Mayor's hurry to issue the commission. Not that it amounted to anything in effect, but it had complicated the matter.

Ald. Hildreth moved that the Council confirm Mr. Hamilton over again, but withdrew the motion when the Mayor said he did not intend to entertain it.

Ald. Campbell insisted that the motion could not be withdrawn.

The Chair ruled the motion out of order; there was no question before the house.

Ald. Richardson renewed the motion, and it was ruled out of order.

Ald. Campbell moved an appeal from the decision.

The Mayor refused to consider the appeal.

Ald. Campbell wanted to know whether the Chair run the Council.

The Mayor said he knew his position was right.

Ald. Campbell was ordered to sit down, but refused to do so unless the fact of the refusal to entertain his motion were made to appear on the record.

The Mayor said he presumed it would be done, whereupon Ald. Campbell sat down.

Ald. Pickering rose to a question of privilege. It was a conundrum. "Why does a dog wag his tail? Because the tail can't wag the dog." Now, there seemed to be a feeling that the tail was trying to wag the dog in this Council.

The Mayor—That's very good for you.

The Council and lobby laughed violently, but the Mayor did not share in the levity.

Ald. Moore moved to adjourn, and the motion was voted down.

LICENSES.

The Committee on Licenses submitted an ordinance amending Sec. 1, Chapter 50, and Sec. 3, Chapter 28 of the revised city ordinances. The proposed amendment is to the effect that any person of good, moral character may secure a license by making the proper application, paying $53 per annum to the city, giving sureties in the penal sum of $5000, and agreeing to keep closed all doors opening on principal streets, and to provide all windows opening on the same, with blinds, curtains or shutters on Sundays. Also, undertaking to keep an orderly place, and to allow no improper conduct or disorder of any kind on the premises.

The document was laid over and ordered published.

The Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds asked and obtained further time in which to report on the lake front question.

LOUIS WAHL.

The Committee on Judiciary reported, recommending the confirmation of Louis Wahl as a member of the Board of Public Works.

Ald. White moved that it be referred back to the Committee.

Ald. Dixon moved that the nomination be concurred in.

The previous question was ordered, and, on the motion to confirm the only negatives were those of Aldermen Hildreth, O'Brien, Woodman, and Campbell.

Ald. Woodman explained his vote against Mr. Wahl on the ground that he wanted Mr. Carter retained.

Ald. Hildreth explained his vote against Mr. Wahl by saying he could not understand how Aldermen could vote for a man as the incumbent of one of the most responsible positions in the Government, who had confessed to a scheme to perjure Aldermen and send them to jail.

Ald. Richardson—He never confessed paying a dollar to any Alderman. Do you know of any one who got any of the money?

Ald. Hildreth said he was not a member of the Council at that time. He proceeded to say that Wahl paid the money to McCullagh, his bugleman.

Ald. Richardson objected to such language as improper. There was no testimony that Wahl bribed any Alderman.

Ald. Hildreth said he worked through his bugleman, and the testimony was sufficient to send an Alderman to jail. How could Aldermen vote for a man who would tempt and bribe them, and lead them down to the jail. Perhaps there was a bugleman now at work.

Ald. Campbell explained his vote against Mr. Wahl. It was evident that there was a scheme to crowd through the nomination, and something appeared to be wrong and rotten. The brand of infamy must be placed upon a man who paid money for bribes, no matter what his social standing was. Such things must not be winked at. He was a member of the Council at the time when Messrs. Wahl and Otis appeared and urged an advance on the Ford contract.

Ald. Moore asked how it was that Ald. Campbell had signed the report recommending the confirmation.

Ald. Campbell replied he had signed the report hastily, and regretted it afterward. He had forgotten the bribery business. So had the Mayor, whose duty it was to have withdrawn the nomination when the facts were presented to his notice. Mr. Wahl stood before the people a guilty man, whose proper place was in jail. If it were St. Paul himself, with a mass of corruption on his back, he would oppose his confirmation.

Ald. Richardson inquired what he would do with St. Peter, who once fell.

Ald. Campbell said he was not discussing St. Peter. To confirm Mr. Wahl would be to indorse his acts of bribery. Corruption led to the fall of Rome.

Ald. Richardson suggested that the cackling of geese once saved Rome.

Ald. Campbell thought it quite probable that some such influences had been exerted in behalf of Mr. Wahl.

CAPT. HICKEY.

The report of the Committee on Police, recommending the appointment of M. C. Hickey as Captain of Police, next came up.

Ald. Schaffner presented a minority report,—only a few words,—in which he recommended that Mr. Hickey be not confirmed.

Ald. Dixon moved that the minority report be laid over and published, but subsequently withdrew the motion, for the reason that, if it were done, action could not be taken on the majority report.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

The previous question was ordered, and the Chair got into a muddle as to whether it was on the majority or the minority report that the question recurred. Ald. Schaffner helped him out by withdrawing the minority report.

The vote on the question of confirmation was then taken, as follows:

Yeas—Richardson, Foley, Warren, Dixon, Coey, Fitzgerald, Schmitz, Reidy, McClory, Cullerton, Bailey (M. B.), Hildreth, O'Brien, Bailey (T. C.), Clark, Quirk, Eckhardt, Mahr, McGrath, Stout, Langachar, Cannon, Murphy, Brand, Lynch, Corcoran, Jonas—27.

Nays—Sidwell, Pickering, Stone, Woodman, Moore, Campbell, Cleveland, Schaffner—9.

So Capt. Hickey's nomination was confirmed.

Ald. Schaffner's objections to Capt. Hickey were that there ought to be at least one American Police-Captain. He wanted Capt. Hickey back on the South Side.

Ald. White gave notice that, on next Monday night, he would move to reconsider the vote by which Louis Wahl was confirmed.

Ald. Dixon moved to reconsider the motion by which Mr. Wahl was confirmed.

Ald. Sidwell moved to lay that motion on the table. The motion prevailed, and the Council then adjourned.

MONTGOMERY.

He Discusses Old Reminiscences with Louis Wahl.

Ex-Alderman Montgomery, of old Court-House fame, haunts, like an uneasy ghost, the rickety seat of empire on Adams street, and carries himself with as jaunty an air as before misfortune overtook him and made him grimly acquainted with the jailor of Cook County. "Monty" could never lay claim to "the front of Jove," and his genius lay entirely in the line of Comus. He was never known to be a warlike character, but ill-luck has soured a disposition that once was no doubt sweet as maple sugar. The ex-patriarch made a tour in the vicinity of Mr. Colvin's headquarters yesterday morning, and while cruising near the peanut-stand of Mary, the apple merchant, or merchantess, his watery optics fell upon the burly form of Louis Wahl, who was striding industriously in the direction of the Comptroller's office. Mr. Wahl said:

"Good morning, Montgomery. How do you prosper?"

Now, be it remembered, Mr. Wahl was one of the witnesses for the people in the case which Mr. Reed found it necessary to make against Mr. Montgomery, during the grand Aldermanic expose. This memory may not have been very honeylike in the heart of the ex-official, for he looked said, and muttered something unintelligible. By this time Ald. Arthur Dixon, with a few other habitues of the shaky municipal concern, happened along, and formed quite a group about the parties first mentioned.

Mr. Wahl, finding that Montgomery did not choose to meet him on easy terms, got somewhat annoyed, and made a sharp remark, which was returned with interest by the ex-funny man of the ancient Common Council. The conversation turned on Mr. Wahl's confirmation as Commissioner of Public Works.

Mr. Wahl—Montgomery, did I ever ask you to take a bribe—did I ever try to corrupt you, or any man in the Council, for my own interest or that of others?

Montgomery—Don't come for any certificate of good character to me. I don't owe you anything. You did your best to ruin me. I have nothing to say about you.

Mr. Wahl—I'm not asking you for a character. I'd be in a nice fix if I were reduced to that; but I hate to quarrel with a man that is down. I'll not mind your raving.

Montgomery—Perhaps my word might go as far as yours yet. You were hard on me and I think Colvin was soft to nominate a man like you, for the office you're after. You know no more about Public Works than a cow does of a holiday. Where did you serve an apprenticeship to business of that kind?

Mr. Wahl—I'm not going to be catechized by you, sir. You're not worth noticing, anyhow. You're not in your right mind, I believe; and, I suppose, you ought to be let alone.

At this Montgomery got more rubicund than ever in the region of his nasal promontory, and said something which Mr. Wahl evidently interpreted into an offensive monosyllabic contradiction, for he lost his temper and made a warlike gesture. Imitating the bearing of James of Brothwell, when *Malcolm Graeme* and *Roderick Dhu* fell out in the "Lady of the Lake," the stalwart Dixon stepped briskly between the uplifted hand of Mr. Wahl, and the elevated walking-stick of the namesake of him who died at Quebec. Then, clearing his voice in a manner suggestive of a long speech in the Council, Arthur sang out.

"Madmen! Your frantic jar forego,
I hold the first that strikes my foe!"

Whether it were the poetry, uttered with the thrilling voice of a Booth, combined with the physical energy of a Forest, or the direful threat contained in the couplet quoted, history may never be able to decide, but Dixon's declamation had the desired effect.

"Aren't ye ashamed of yourselves?" suggested the Hon. Arthur, in the dulcet tones that arouse the ire of the combative McGrath, who has no love for music in his soul, and much prefers the banging of a hammer.

"Everybody knows that I'm a peaceable man," said Mr. Montgomery.

"Then keep your temper a little under control," said Mr. Wahl.

"Think of the holy shew you'd have med of the hull of us, if it had come to blows. I'd be to allow no improper conduct or disorder of any kind on the premises.

The document was laid over and ordered published.

The Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds asked and obtained further time in which to report on the lake front question.

SPRINGFIELD.

Proceedings of the Illinois Legislature Yesterday.

The Tax-Grab Repeal Bill Unfavorably Reported to the House.

Counting the State's Money---Proposed Increase of the Treasurer's Bond.

A Majority of the Senate in Favor of Compulsory Education.

The Work of Revision Making Good Progress.

THE TAX-GRAB LAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE BILL FOR REPEAL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 26.—Golden, from the House Judiciary Committee, reported the bill repealing the Grab-law, with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Bradwell charged that the report was not the report of a majority of the Committee, many of whom were absent. He went on to explain the law, reading Gov. Palmer's veto message, which was by far the best part of his speech. He presented a minority report, that the law was unconstitutional, unjust, and oppressive, ought never have been passed, and should be repealed.

Ray, the author of the bill, moved that as there was only half a house present, the consideration of the reports be made the special order for Thursday next, and it was so ordered.

THE MAJORITY REPORT

is signed by Connolly, of Coles, whose constituents hold $149,500 in bonds; Walker, of Hamilton, representing $237,000; Golden, of Clark, $125,000; Grey, of Fulton, $179,000; Hite, of Madison, $46,000; Moore, of Marshall, $405,500; Orendorff, of Sangamon, $402,000. It is easily seen why they are opposed to repeal.

The minority report is signed by Bradwell and Bonutree, of Cook; Shaw, of Carroll; Dunham, of Henry; Johnson, of Rock Island, and Quinn, of Peoria.

Hay, of Sangamon; Lietze, of Clinton; and Armstrong, of Grundy, also of the Committee, do not appear on either side.

The discussion of Thursday will probably be long and bitter, and will develop the strength of the friends and foes of repeal. The foes have numbers though not justice on their side.

THE STATE TREASURY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COUNTING THE MONEY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 26.—The House Finance Committee counted the money in the Treasurer's office this morning, and found the following funds on hand:

Revenue balance	$274,592.26
Interest	8,981.78
School	56,393.73
Illinois Central	129,020.07
Delinquent land tax	351.06
Minor items	5,180.01
Illinois River fund	4,475.34
Local Bond fund	429,097.50
Total	$908,031.75

Deducting $353,346.33, the amount deposited in New York to pay the interest as it becomes due, there remains $554,685.41, which was in cash in the safe. There was also $98,037.50 in gold bonds belonging to the Illinois River Improvement Fund.

THE BOND OF THE STATE TREASURER

is only $200,000. The Committee will recommend an amendment to the law, increasing the bond to $3,000,000, and also the employment of an additional night watchman until the Treasury is removed to the vaults of the new State-House.

CHICAGO INTERESTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SALE OF PARK PROPERTY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 26.—In the Senate today, McGrath's emergency bill providing for the sale by the municipal authorities of park property, which means the sale of the lake-front, was read a first time and referred to the Committee on Corporations, of whom Strong, Waite, Williamson, Hampton, Shepard, Voris, and Casey are avowedly in favor of the bill. Reynolds, being against the bill, opposed the reference to this Committee, but without avail.

NORWOOD PARK.

Williamson's bill separating Norwood from Norwood Park was read a first time, and recommitted to the Committee.

PAYING FOR MILITARY SERVICE IN CHICAGO.

There is a probability that the military companies which did service in Chicago at the time of the fire will be paid, the Senate Committee on Appropriations having reported favorably. It is about time these men were paid for their time. It is small encouragement to serve in the militia when pay for a few days' service is delayed over two years.

OPTION TRADING.

Williamson withdrew his motion to reconsider the vote by which the amendment to the Criminal Code concerning gambling contracts in grain was adopted. By changing the word deliver to the word buy it is thought by Senators that both "puts" and "calls" are covered, and the bill will remain as now amended in this particular. Some verbal amendments were made, and the long consideration of the Criminal Code on second reading was concluded, the bill being ordered engrossed for a third reading.

HOUSE BILL 300.

Senator Reynolds made a strong effort to take up and recommit to the Revenue Committee the bill repealing "H. B. 300," providing special assessments for cities, the Committee having reported the same favorably in his absence and contrary to a stipulation with him. He was prevented from accomplishing his object by a parliamentary point.

REVISING THE STATUTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INTEREST ON JUDGMENTS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 26.—Hay, from the Judiciary, reported favorably on the Senate bill allowing 10 per cent interest on judgments in which the contract provided for 10 per cent; but, personally, Mr. Hay opposed the bill, unless it were amended so that all judgments should draw 10 per cent, whether stipulated in the contract or not. An amendment to that effect being lost, the bill, as reported, was ordered to a second reading.

CLERKSHIPS IN COURTS.

The Committee on Elections recommended a bill providing that in cases of vacancies in clerkships of courts, the Judge or Judges, and not the County Board, shall fill the vacancy until the next election. It was ordered to a second reading.

THE PRACTICE-ACT.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on McPherran's bill amending and somewhat simplifying the Practice act. The bill provides that in all cases where trespass or case has heretofore been the appropriate form of action, either of these forms may be used by the party bringing suit. Counts in trespass and case may be joined in the same action, and pleadings appropriate to either form may be plead to such counts by way of defense, and replied to by plaintiff as at common law. Another amendment provides that at any time before the submission of a cause upon the evidence in a civil suit, amendments may be allowed on such terms as are just and reasonable in any matter, either of form or substance, in any pleading which may enable the plaintiff to sustain the action for which suit was brought, or the defendant to make a legal defense. The bill was advanced to a second reading.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The House refused to repeal Sec. 30 of the Insurance law, and thereby exempt foreign insurance companies from State taxation. Starr, the author of the bill, contended that the companies made no returns, and that, if the section were repealed, municipalities could compel them to take out a license. The vote by which the bill was lost was reconsidered.

JURISDICTION OF COUNTY COURTS.

The bill repealing the increased jurisdiction of county courts, which is now $500 and cases of misdemeanor, will be passed. The sentiment of both houses leans that way. The aggregate judgments in many counties have not paid the jury fees, and appeals are generally taken to the Circuit Court, involving a new trial and extra cost to the litigants. The repeal of the bill will reduce the jurisdiction to probate matters only.

WORK IN THE SENATE.

The afternoon session of the Senate was occupied reading a second time revision bills. House revision bills were passed as follows: Relating to promissory notes, due bills, etc.; relating to oaths and affirmations; relating to names; relating to limited partnerships; relating to State Library; allowing school districts organized under special charters to dissolve and reorganize under the general School law.

COST OF REVISION.

The Revision Committee drew pay from the date of adjournment till Nov. 1 as follows: Upton, 178 days, at $5 a day, $890; Dunham, $890; Steele, $890; Rountree, $890. Mr. Hay has not drawn anything yet, and may be waiting to calculate the actual time he spent on the revision before making out his bill. If he draws $890 also, the total pay-roll of the Committee, including $700 for clerk hire, will be $5,150.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 26.—A canvass of the Senate, when 40 members were present, showed 20 for compulsory education and 20 against. With a full Senate the House bill will pass.

JURORS' FEES BILL.

The Governor signed the Jurors' Fee bill today.

THE RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

Palmer introduced in the Senate a preamble and resolution adopted by the Board of Supervisors of Iroquois County in special meeting on Jan. 23, 1874, and caused its reference to the Committee on Railroads. It recites that

WHEREAS, The Railroad Commissioners have prepared and issued a set of schedules of rates for railroads, which went into effect on the 15th inst.; and

WHEREAS, The railroad companies disregard the said law; therefore,

Resolved, That our Senator and Representatives be, and are, hereby requested to use their influence in framing and passing a law compelling railroad companies to make their charges conform to law.

THE ILLINOIS CAR COMPANY.

The statement of the Illinois Car Company's transactions sent from here last week is verified by persons interested. A prominent State officer pronounces it one of the blackest transactions he ever knew, and believes it should be investigated by the Legislature. It is not likely it will be touched, however.

The Hon. E. M. Haines arrived to-day.

BANK STOCKHOLDERS.

The Senate bill rendering stockholders in savings banks liable for all they are worth has been sleeping in the House Committee on Banks and Banking. It would never have come back had not the House demanded it by resolution to-day.

LOGAN'S REVENGE.

To punish members of the General Assembly for passing the resolutions condemning the salary-grab and grabbers, Senator Logan has sent copies of the *Congressional Record* containing

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26.

New York exchange was weaker in this market to-day, and sold at 50c to 75c per $1,000 discount. In the country and in the other Western cities there seems, however, to be a demand for New York exchange to pay Eastern debts, and orders were received here from various quarters for New York funds.

The movement of currency between this city and the country seems to have now turned decidedly in favor of the city. The aggregate receipts of currency to-day were considerably in excess of the shipments. Currency is coming in freely from the sections southwest and directly west of here, while the only direction in which it is going out seems to be to Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota, where the high price of wheat is still causing an active movement to market what they have on hand.

ABUNDANCE OF MONEY.

The indications of greater abundance of money, not only in the local market, but throughout the country, both East and West, increase from day to day. The majority of our local banks do not say money is easy yet, because they have already loaned extensively to speculators in pork and grain. But, if money were not really abundant here, the speculators would find it impossible to carry the $4,000,000 or so of pork and provisions and the several millions of dollars worth of grain being held in this market. Thus, while our local banks have been saying that money was "working very close," the real state of the case was that the abundance of money was inducing a speculation in provisions that would not have been possible otherwise. Under an ordinary condition of the money market, the holders of provisions would have been obliged to ship and realize at lower prices long ago.

But the speculative rise in railway stocks in New York, and of provisions and grain in the West, both of which began several weeks ago, and have been sustained by the ease in the money market, do not furnish sufficient employment for the money. Deposits in banks throughout the country are steadily increasing. It is probable that the aggregate deposits in the commercial banks of Chicago are now nearly equal to what they were at this time last year. If we judge by the amounts of money being sent into this city to invest in commercial paper and loan on collaterals, the country west of this city is more abundantly supplied with money than it has been for some years. There is, in fact, every reason why it should be so; the country has sold one of the largest hog crops ever marketed, and an immense amount of wheat and other grains, all at good prices, and if money can ever be plenty in the agricultural districts it should be so now. In New York City the aggregate deposits in the banks are now much larger than at this time last year. On the 15th instant the aggregate deposits in the banks of New York was $240,000,000, whereas on Feb. 8, 1873, they were only a little over $220,000,000. At present everything points to the probability that, by the 8th of next month, the aggregate deposits in that city will be near $25,000,000 in excess of what they were one year previous. In view of the fact that there is an active export demand for our breadstuffs and provisions, and that as time goes we bring taken out of the country it leaves less and less of any commodity to invest the money in, it seems possible that we are on the eve of a further and greater speculative rise in prices of everything of which the price can be controlled in this country.

A POPULAR DELUSION.

Notwithstanding this abundance of money, which must be evident to any one who will open his eyes and look about him, we have the spectacle of Kelley, and Logan, and Farwell, and Hoge, and a hundred other Congressmen, besides several hundred thousand business men throughout the country, demanding an increase of irredeemable currency, and declaring that the industrial and commercial interests of the country cannot revive without it. We look around for the evidences of this panic, and we find, it is true, a few branches of manufacturing industry whose occupation is gone, because it depended on an unwarranted extension of railroads into Wilderness or where there was no legitimate use for them; but, on the other hand, we find merchants who deal in all staple commodities cheerful, and enjoying as good a trade as they ever do at this season of the year. In the country, we find that wheat is 10 cents per bushel higher, corn 20 cents per bushel higher, and pork $1 per 100 pounds higher than they were before the panic began in September. When, then, is this depression of trade and stringency of money about which the inflationists are making such a wail? Verily it looks as though some delusion had seized upon the minds of a large part of the business community which prevents them from seeing what is going on around them.

Something over a month ago, when Congress—utterly demoralized by the public clamor for some sort of legislative relief, and incompetent, as it is yet, to legislate on subjects of which it does not understand even the fundamental principles—was ready to rush into the absurdities of repealing the Bankrupt law, and authorizing the issue of some hundreds of millions of greenbacks and lending them to the banks throughout the country, we said that if Congress would wait until the end of January it would find that there was no occasion either for the repeal of the Bankrupt law, or the issue of more greenbacks, except possibly the temporary issue of a part of the so-called $44,000,000 reserve. Had not the insane desire to go to war with somebody encouraged the farce of the Cuban complications, and made the pretext for spending large sums of money to repair the navy, there would have been neither opportunity or excuse for putting out even as much as has been done of the $44,000,000, and, under the present increase of the public revenue, there is no excuse for putting out a single dollar more.

FAILURES IN 1873 AND 1872.

The annual circular of Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co., of the New York Mercantile Agency, contains the following interesting statistical and comparative statements of the failures of firms and individuals throughout the United States during 1872 and 1873:

	1872.		1873.	
STATES.	Failures in N. Y. City. Amount of Liabilities.		Failures in N. Y. City. Amount of Liabilities.	
Alabama	22	$1,337,000	75	$1,501,000
Arkansas	17	367,000	20	217,000
California	70	1,500,000	80	3,434,000
Connecticut	104	1,944,000	124	3,770,000
Delaware	21	663,000	30	188,000
District of Columbia	12	243,000	13	29,000
Florida	10	107,000	15	173,000
Georgia	67	3,112,000	72	1,295,000
Illinois	292	7,109,000	183	11,470,000
Indiana	141	1,917,000	91	976,000
Iowa	141	1,917,000	91	976,000
Kansas	24	631,000	20	260,000
Kentucky	94	2,497,000	80	2,208,000
Louisiana	74	3,831,000	83	3,100,000
Maine	80	765,000	80	1,072,000
Maryland	83	1,295,000	83	1,045,000
Massachusetts	343	11,324,000	313	25,274,000
Michigan	148	3,917,000	173	3,228,000
Minnesota	61	1,844,000	54	907,000
Mississippi	79	900,000	59	491,000
Missouri	196	6,907,000	171	2,870,000
Nebraska	27	1,000,000	24	291,000
New Hampshire	37	512,000	37	447,000
New Jersey	139	2,483,000	126	3,026,000
New York	1,175	75,417,000	1,127	124,000,000
New York City	644	36,626,000	585	72,000,000
North Carolina	37	1,000,000	42	1,000,000
Ohio	351	11,144,000	314	6,569,000
Pennsylvania	576	21,445,000	445	9,423,000
Rhode Island	58	13,256,000	40	1,178,000
South Carolina	39	1,907,000	39	1,000,000
Tennessee	71	1,526,000	56	1,426,000
Territories	16	900,000	14	1,000,000
Texas	31	1,000,000	31	1,000,000
Vermont	31	356,000	30	328,000
Va. and W. Va.	52	2,180,000	45	1,000,000
Wisconsin	91	1,183,000	102	1,157,000
Totals	5,183	$228,499,000	4,069	$121,056,000

Year.	Failures in N. Y. City. No.	Liabilities.	Balance of U. S. No.	Liabilities.	Total. No.	Liabilities.
1870	520	$24,973,000	3,121	$ 67,992,000	3,641	$ 92,342,000
1871	536	37,740,000	2,801	64,512,000	3,337	85,252,000
1872	644	36,626,000	4,539	108,373,000	5,183	144,999,000
1873	585	72,000,000	3,484	121,056,000	4,069	193,056,000

Commenting on the above figures the New York *Financial Chronicle* says:

"It appears that the increase over last year in the amount of liabilities of those who have failed is $107,443,000. This total at first sight seems very large, but we must remember that it includes all the heavy failures in this city, some of whom have now resumed, and a very large portion of the balance was for loans on collaterals which have since been liquidated or adjusted. In fact $72,000,000 of the increase is charged to New York city, and $5,000,000 more to the State, leaving only $30,000,000 for the entire balance of the country, and of this $20,600,000 was in Pennsylvania. It is not difficult to understand these figures; they only illustrate what was known before that the panic was staid before it reached the general mercantile classes.

The number of failures, as given in this report, presents a much more satisfactory picture, reaching only 3,188 this year, against 4,069 in 1872, 2,925 in 1871, and 2,551 in 1870. This increase is no more than natural, as will be admitted, since the number of business firms among these failures occurred was only 431,000 three years ago, while now it is 608,904.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	118½	118¾
U. S. 5-20s of '62	114¾	114¾
U. S. 6-20s of '64	116¾	116¾
U. S. 5-20s of '65	117¼	118
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	116¼	117¼
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	117¼	118
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	117¼	117¾
10-40s	113¾	114¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	112¾	113¼
U. S. currency 6s	114¾	115¾
Gold (full weight)	111¾	112¾
Gold coupons	111¾	111¾
Gold exchange	111¾	111¾
Sterling		4.84½@4.88
Chicago City 7s	96 and int.	98 and int.
Cook County 7s	97 and int.	99 and int.
Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds		95@97½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Customs receipts, $366,000.

Treasury disbursements, $361,000.

Money closed easy at 4.

Sterling dull at $4.84 for 60 days; $4.86¼ for sight.

Gold ranged at 111¾@111¾; closed at 111¾.

Carrying rates were 4@6.

Clearings, $24,000,000.

State bonds quiet and strong.

Governments firm; considerable business.

Stocks weak early in the day at a decline of ¼@1¼. After noon a reaction set in, and the decline was recovered, and the market closed strong at nearly the highest prices of the day. The principal dealings were in Lake Shore, which was an exception to the general early decline, Union Pacific, Western Union, and St. Paul. The sales between 10 and 2 o'clock were 121,000 shares; of which 42,000 were Lake Shore, 17,300 Western Union, 6,000 Union Pacific, 7,600 Lackawanna, 7,300 New York Central, 7,900 St. Paul, 6,700 Pacific Mail, and 5,300 Ohios. Michigan Central advanced from 86¼ to 92¼. The *Express* says collections in the dry-goods trade are very much better this year than last. One of the leading houses reports that thus far in January they have averaged 7 per cent better than January last.

Sterling, 4.83¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.			
Coupons, '81	118¾	Coupons, '67	117¾
Coupons, '62	114¾	Coupons, '68	117¾
Coupons, '64	116¾	10-40s	114¾
Coupons, '65	117¾	Currency 6s	113
Coupons, '65(new)	116¾	New 5s	112¾
STATE BONDS.			
Missouris	93¼	Virginia's, old	42
Tennessees, old	80¾	North Carolina's, old	29
Tennessees, new	80¾	North Carolina's, new	16
Virginias, new	60		
STOCKS.			
Canton	75	St. Paul pfd	72¾
Western Union	78¾	Wabash	54
Quicksilver	29	Wabash pfd	70
Adams Express	95	Fort Wayne	91¾
Wells Fargo	69	Terre Haute	19¾
American Express	61¾	Terre Haute pfd	33
United States Ex	69¾	Chicago & Alton	106¾
Pacific Mail	33¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	109
New York Central	103¾	Ohio & Mississippi	34¾
Erie	47¾	Cleve., Cin. & Col	77
Erie pfd	71	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	104¾
Harlem	125	Lake Shore	82¾
Harlem pfd	115	Indiana Central	100
Michigan Central	92¼	Illinois Central	120
Pittsburgh & Ft. W	88¾	Union Pacific stock	35
Northwestern	60¾	Union Pacific bonds	85¾
Northwestern pfd	78¾	Central Pacific bonds	86¾
Rock Island	108	Del., Lack. & Western	104¾
New Jersey Central	102¾	Boston, Hart. & Erie	2¾
St. Paul	47¾		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, Jan. 26:

CITY PROPERTY.

Western av, s w cor of Sixteenth st, e f, 509 2-10x 514 2-10 ft, dated Jan. 23. Henry H. Walker to Oliver Parin; consideration, $61,200.

Washington st, 60 feet e of Hoyne st, n f, 20x194¼ ft, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $6,000.

Walker st, 302½ ft w of Desplaines st, s f, 24x111¾ ft, dated Jan. 23; consideration, $3,600.

Fifth av, 54 feet n of Harrison st, e f, undivided ¼ of 20¾x120 ft, dated Jan. 24; consideration, $10,000.

Wabash av, s e cor of Thirty-fourth st, w f, 228x 174 8-10 ft, dated Oct. 16, 1872; consideration, $33,-700.

Twenty-second st, n w cor of Wood st, s f, 52x126 ft, with buildings, dated Jan. 24; consideration, $5,000.

Ashley st, 120 ft n of Kinzie st, e f, 25x180 ft, dated Feb. 21, 1873; consideration, $800.

Elk Grove st, 194 2-10 ft s and s e of North av, s w f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 5, 1873; consideration, $600.

Burnell st, 175 ft s of Sophia st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Dec. 1, 1873; consideration, $2,800.

Centre av, 261 ft s of Harrison st, e f, 26x134 ft, dated July 15, 1873; consideration, $3,080.

Brenner st, 144¼ ft n of Oak st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated June 30, 1873; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 16, in Lake st and Central Park subdivision of part w ¼ s w ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated Jan. 22; consideration, $1,500.

Leavitt st, 97 ft n of Washington st, e f, 31x118 ft, dated Jan. 19; consideration, $5,000.

DeKoven st, n e cor of Jefferson st, s f, 31x118 ft, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $7,000.

HOUSES OF CITY LIMITS.

Ashland av, n e cor of Wellington av, entire block of 50 lots, dated Jan. 26; consideration, $80,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 38, 17, 18, Block 2, Pike's Subdivision, n w ¼ s e ¼ Sec 2, 38, 14, dated Oct. 16, 1873; consideration, $13,126.

Lots 1, 2, 3, Block 1, Eleanor's Subdivision of 12 acres in n e ¼ n w ¼ Sec. 10, 38, 14, dated May 13, 1873; consideration, $2,750.

Lots 1 and 2 of Mahoney's Subdivision of Lot 7, Block 37, Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Jan. 22; consideration, $1,300.

Lot 10, Scuerry & Grau Subdivision of Block 28, Sec 33, 39, 14, dated Dec. 30, 1873; consideration, $1,-

Lot 9 of same block, dated Dec. 30, 1873; consideration, $625.

Lot 30, Block 1, Wright & Windett's Subdivision of n w ¼ s w ¼ s e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Jan. 19; consideration, $300.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 26.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.
Flour, brls	10,008	3,251	16,428	3,812
Wheat, bu	126,340	14,780	105,411	2,832
Corn, bu	20,525	8,593	6,701	2,246
Oats, bu	30,763	9,126	25,403	3,177
Rye	4,264	1,635	1,660	409
Barley, bu	10,860	5,600	21,053	
Grass seed, lbs	140,980	6,480	10,303	5,615
Flax seed, lbs		1,970		
Provisions, lbs	73,909	36,060	5,134	1,061
Cured meats, lbs	122,165	64,660	2026,229	614,330
Beef, brls	16	33	70	33
Pork, brls	38		727	57
Lard, lbs	69,170	19,350	221,577	644,400
Butter, lbs	22,940	1,760		
Dressed hogs, No	58,539	11,140	62,300	5,670
Live hogs, No	2,245	1,264	833	1,943
Cattle, No	3,283	20,996	3,536	5,454
Sheep, No	92	3,135	199	1,392
Hides, lbs	169,795	36,445	128,110	78,926
Highwines, brls	200	153	211	245
Wool, lbs	173,300	16,450	108,726	6,000
Potatoes, bu	27	1,136		1,000
Lumber, m ft	190,000	279,000	938,720	144,000
Shingles, m	1580,000	160,000	1142,000	80,000
Lath, m			47,000	
Salt, brls	630	75	275	191

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,426 bu wheat, 2,635 bu corn, 1,573 bu oats, 781 bu rye, 429 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 132 cars wheat, 51 cars corn, 20 cars oats, 5 cars rye, 17 cars barley. Total, 226 cars, or 86,000 bu.

The proposed "call" on Change does not meet with universal favor, and a vote will be taken on the subject to-morrow (Tuesday).

Baltimore, Md., has adopted our system and standards of grain inspection, and will henceforth grade grain precisely as it is done in this city. The Detroit grain dealers, after having wrestled a long time with the dishonest practice of mixing spring with winter wheat, have at last adopted the Illinois rule that mixtures of grain shall be inspected as belonging to the lowest grade contained in the mixture.

The *National Crop Reporter* grows in value with each successive number. The children have not yet begun to cry for it, but the fathers are rapidly recognizing it as a very valuable contribution to our knowledge in regard to the crops.

The leading produce markets were stronger today all round, chiefly because the receipts were light both in hogs and breadstuffs. The mild weather, now so long continued, has played havoc with the roads in the country, and prevented them from being used for the transportation of produce. If the winter should continue to be an open one, as is now feared by many, with a temperature of 8 to 10 degrees above the average, it would leave us very little to trade on by spring, and menace the crops of next summer nearly all round.

In the market for domestic dry goods there was fair activity at firmly maintained prices. The number of outside buyers in attendance was larger than on this day last week, and the orders received by mail also made a better showing. Groceries continue fairly active, with prices generally firm. The weak feeling for some time past pervading the sugar market has now given place to one of firmness, the market to-day showing considerable strength. Coffees went up another ¼c; now quoted at 24¼@25½c for choice to fancy Rio, and at 40@40½c for O. G. Java. Rice, spices, soaps, starch, and other articles were steady and unchanged. There was a quieter feeling in the butter market, but there was no visible softening of prices, the small supply inducing a confident feeling among holders. Cheese remains firm at former quotations. In the fish, dried-fruit, and canned goods markets there were no new developments, trade being fair at about previous rates. Bagging was firm, and in cotton seamless goods there is some prospect of a further advance. Coal, pig-iron, paints, and tobacco remain unchanged. Oils were fairly active and firmer.

The demand for lumber was again reported fair, the interior trade being especially good, and the market is very steady for fencing and common lumber, and firm for shingles and lath. Dealers in hardware report a fairly active and steadily increasing business in their line of goods, and a strong market, particularly for tin-plate, copper, and nails. Salt remains quiet and steady. The higher grades of broom-corn were advanced ½c. Trade is fair for the season, though the transactions are generally small. The market is firm, and a considerable amount of corn is held for higher prices, consequently the amount offered for sale is rather light; the whole supply at this point is not large. Wool was quiet and firm. There was no improvement in the bay trade, and, in the absence of any material demand, prices were weak and irregular. Seeds were quiet, excepting timothy, which was more active. No change in quotations was reported. The hide market was rather dull and easy. Poultry was quiet, but steady.

Highwines were in fair demand, and firm at ¾c advance. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 98¾c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were in good shipping demand, in spite of the milder weather, and firm in consequence of a rather light supply. Holders easily obtained Saturday's prices early, and 5c advance later. The market closed firm at $6.30 @6.40 per 100 lbs. Sales were reported of 617 at $6.40; 143 at $6.30; 263 at $6.25, and 97 (culls) at $6.00. Total, 1,060 head.

Provisions were moderately active, and again stronger. Mess pork advanced 20c per brl; lard 10c per 100 lbs, and meats fully ¼c per lb. Hogs were in light supply at the stock-yards, advancing 10@12½c per 100 lbs in consequence, and this reacted on product, which was in very good demand early, though pork and lard eased off somewhat towards the close. The greatest demand was for meats, but much of that seemed to be speculative. The European buyers still hang off, or take hold very sparingly; but the South is buying more willingly now in St. Louis and some other markets, and some of those orders have, undoubtedly, found their way here, though we cannot say to what extent yet. It is probable that several of them were here to-day. These, with lard being undoubtedly in light stock, with no prospect of material additions by the packing of next month, commanded a good speculative inquiry, while pork was slow of sale, being only wanted to fill a few options. Most of February pork has been already turned over into March, so that there will not probably be a break a week hence, unless it ensue from natural heaviness. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller January, $14.40@14.50; do seller February, $14.35 @14.37½; do seller March, $14.90@14.95; do seller April, $15.35@15.40; prime mess pork, $12.75@13.00; extra prime do, $11.75@12.00. Lard, cash or seller January, $9.25@9.27½; do seller February, $9.30@9.32½; do seller March, $9.52½@9.55; do seller April, $9.80@9.85. Green hams at 9@9¾c for 16 and 15 lb averages; sweet pickled hams, 9@10¾c; dry salted meats, loose, at 5¾c for shoulders; 7¾@7¾c for Cumberlands; 8¼c for long clear; 7¾c for short ribs; 8¾@8¾c for short clear. The sales were about ¼c per lb above these prices. Green meats ¼c lower than salted do. Meats for February delivery a shade higher, for March delivery ¼c higher, and for April ¾c higher than cash prices. Mess beef, $8.25@8.50; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow, 7@7¼c; grease quotable at 4½@6c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork seller February at $14.60; 100 brls do at $14.55; 750 brls do at $14.50; 1,750 brls do seller March at $15.00; 1,000 brls do seller April at $15.40; 4,686 lbs lard, at several country points at 8¾c cash, and 9c seller February; 350 tcs lard seller February at $9.30; 750 tcs do at $9.25; 750 tcs do seller last ten days in February, at Des Moines, at 9c; 650 tcs do seller March at $9.57½; 2,750 tcs do at $9.55; 500 tcs do at $9.52½; 160,000 lbs shoulders, seller February, at 5¾c; 50,000 lbs do (choice), seller March, at 6¾c; 100,000 lbs do at 6¾c; 250,000 lbs do, seller April, at 6¾c; 224 boxes Cumberlands (33 lbs), at Kansas City, at 7¾c; 100,000 lbs short ribs, seller February, at 7½c; 320,000 lbs do at 7¾c; 40,000 lbs do at $7.68¾; 20,000 lbs do (or green) at 7¾c; 390,000 lbs do, seller March, at 8¼c; 100,000 lbs do at 8¾c; 250,000 lbs do (at Des Moines) at 8c; 100,000 lbs short clear, seller February, at 8¾c; 100,000 lbs do, seller March, at 8¾c; 10,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 9c; 3,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 9¼c; 500 tcs do seller pickled hams (16 lbs) at 11¼c; 500 tcs do, seller March, at 10½c; 30,000 lbs bacon hams at 12½c, canvassed and packed; 200 tcs packer's grease at 6c; 217 tcs do on private terms.

Flour was quiet and unchanged, though the volume of sales was about twice as large as on Saturday. Exporters were looking around rather freely, but they refused to pay more than $5.85@6.90 for flour, which was held firmly as $6.00 last week, and holders did not care to sell, under the consciousness being that wheat was stronger. Bran was firm. Sales were reported of 200 brls white winter extras on private terms; 200 brls spring extras (Minnesota) at $6.75; 300 brls do (White Rose) at $6.00; 100 brls (low) at $4.75; 460 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfine at $4.75; 100 brls do at $4.50; 100 brls rye on private terms. Total, 1,460 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $15.00, to arrive; 10 tons middlings at $16.50, delivered. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winters	$ 7.00 @ 8.00
Choice do	8.50 @ 9.50
Red winters	5.75 @ 7.25
Choice to fancy spring extras	6.00 @ 6.80
Medium to good do	5.50 @ 5.75
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00 @ 7.00
Patent do	8.00 @12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.75 @ 5.00
Common do	3.00 @ 3.50
Rye flour	4.50 @ 4.85
Buckwheat do	7.00 @ 7.75
Bran	14.50 @15.00

Wheat was active and strong, at an average advance of 1¼@1¾c per bu, under circumstances of considerable encouragement to holders. The advices from Liverpool quoted that market strong; New York was similarly firm, and our receipts were comparatively light, with the prospect of only a small daily volume for some time to come to meet a good demand for shipment. The inquiry to-day was less impulsive than is usual when the market stiffens; it was steady from all classes of buyers, hence prices were uniform till near the end of the session, though several attempts were made to break the market. Outside orders for options were fair in volume, and the local shorts filled in freely to the extent of their offerings, while there was a moderate shipping demand for all grades below No. 1, including No. 2, which has been hitherto neglected. Towards the close the buying orders seemed to have been mostly filled; and sellers being more numerous, the advance was nearly lost. Seller February opened at $1.25¾, declined to $1.25¼, advanced to $1.26¾, fell back to $1.26, rose to $1.26¾, and weakened to $1.25¾ at the close. Seller March sold at $1.25@1.29¾, closing at the inside. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.25¼@1.26, closing at the inside, with a premium of ¼@½c per bu for Northwestern receipts. No. 1 spring was dull and nominal at $1.26¼@1.27. No. 3 spring closed at $1.19, and rejected do at $1.13 outside the Rock Island Elevator. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.26¾; 31,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.25; 6,200 bu do at $1.25¼; 15,400 bu do at $1.25¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.25¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.25½; 1,600 bu do at $1.25¾; 3,600 bu do at $1.26; 400 bu do at $1.19¾; 400 bu do at $1.19½; 1,600 bu do at $1.19; 400 bu rejected spring at $1.13½; 400 bu do (R. I.) at $1.12½. Total, 72,200 bu.

Corn was in very good demand throughout, and steady at an average advance of ¾c per bu. This was chiefly a consequence of small receipts, though other markets were quoted firm. Liverpool was stronger, and advices from country points generally concur in stating that the farmers cannot travel over the country roads, except on foot, and that supplies from the farm are therefore practically cut off till the roads have been hardened by the frost. Some of our operators claim, too, that the shortage on the last crop will reach 500,000,000 bu, which is a much larger figure than the official estimates on which the recent advance was principally based. They say that there is little more of the old corn to come forward, and express strong doubts as to the probability of being able to keep the new corn in good condition through the hot weather. Towards the end of the session the market weakened in sympathy with wheat, and the greater portion of the advance was lost. Seller February opened at 58¾c, rose to 59¼c, fell back to 59, advanced to 59¾c, and receded to 58¾c, closing at 58¾c. Seller March sold at 60@60¼c, closing at 60¼c. Seller May sold at 65¾@66¾c, closing at 65¾c. Cash No. 2, or seller the month, sold at 58¾@58¾c, closing at the inside. New No. 2 was inactive. Rejected sold at 54c for old, and about 50c for new. Cash sales were reported of 14,600 bu No. 2, old, at 58¾c; 5,000 bu do at 58¾c; 8,300 bu do at 58½c; 2,000 bu rejected, old, at 54¾c; 2,400 bu do at 54¾c; 1,200 bu do at 54¼c; 2,800 bu do at 54c; 2,000 bu do at 53¾c; 2,000 bu do, new, at 50¾c; 4,800 bu do at 50¾c; 800 bu do at 50c; 400 bu do at 49¾c; 400 bu by sample at 47c, on track; 1,600 bu new at 54c free on board cars. Total, 48,900 bu.

Oats were in good demand, and averaged ½@¾c higher, under the influence of light receipts here and greater firmness in New York, added to sympathy with wheat and corn. Only a few buyers were willing to pay the advanced prices, however, and the market eased off later, in company with the leading cereal. Seller February opened at 43¾c, and advanced to 43¾c, closing at 43¼c. Seller March sold at 44¼@44c, closing at 44¼c. Seller May sold at 48¾@49¼c. Cash No. 2 closed at 43¾c, and rejected at 39¾c bid. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 43¾c; 5,000 bu do at 43¾c; 600 bu do at 43¾c; 600 bu rejected at 41c; 600 bu do at 39c; 800 bu do at 38½c; 600 bu white by sample at 42½c. Total, 14,000 bu.

Rye was quiet and strong. The only sales reported were at Saturday's prices, being 800 bu No. 2 at 80c, and 2,000 bu do at 79¾c, both on 3c storage. This would make regular about 78c. There was, however, little offered at these figures, the bulk of the rye now here being held on the basis of 80c for regular No. 2. The demand is fair, and the receipts continue light.

Barley was quiet and firm. Buyers seemed willing to take considerable quantities at Saturday's prices, but the offerings were generally held 3@4c higher, hence there was little trading. The subjoined list of sales gives as good an idea as can be gathered of a market so irregular that it reminds one of the little blackpig, which ran about so much that the boy could not count him in with the rest. Barley is very excitable, and a rise or fall of 10c or 20c per bu is equally likely to occur at any moment. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 and 200 bu Northwestern do at $1.70; 400 bu No. 3 (N. W.) at $1.50; 800 bu do at $1.48; 400 bu do at $1.45; 1,200 bu rejected at $1.40; 1,200 bu do at $1.37; 16,000 bu by sample "(Utah) at $1.95; 800 bu do at $1.70; 1,700 bu do at $1.65; 1,200 bu do at $1.60; 400 bu do at $1.50; 400 bu do at $1.45. Total, 25,100 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following advices were received on 'Change to-day, in addition to those given in our telegraphic columns:

JAN. 26.—London—Cargoes off coast, wheat upward tendency. Corn firm. Cargoes on passage, both wheat and corn firmer. Mark Lane—Wheat firmer. Corn firm. Liverpool—Wheat market improving. Corn a shade better.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following are the aggregate exports of the articles named, from the ports of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, for the week ending Jan. 24:

Flour, brls	87,800	Pork, brls	4,030
Wheat, bu	868,000	Bacon, lbs	16,187,000
Corn, bu	500,000	Lard, lbs	2,850,000
Rye, bu	36,000		

The export clearances for Europe from the ports of New York, Boston, Montreal, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, aggregated, were for the undermentioned weeks as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.	Peas, bu.
Jan. 22, '74	46,284	950,007	280,818	15,742	5,259
Jan. 15, '74	46,119	1,171,619	1,000,000	15,000	5,000
Jan. 8	39,734	970,354	264,486	34,866	
Jan. 1	35,151	902,498	238,354	14,253	4,725
Total, 4 weeks	169,289	3,994,478	1,783,658	79,861	15,089
Dec. 25	15,520	548,448	340,278	2,000	
Dec. 18	34,250	1,174,000	1,000,000	15,000	
Dec. 11	45,230	901,702	284,406	7,338	4,670
Dec. 7	26,200	634,670	429,94[illegible]	41,653	
Total, 4 weeks	121,200	3,258,820	2,054,684	65,991	4,670

OTHER PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following:

The receipts at San Francisco of wheat, flour included, for the first six months of the harvest year approximate 6,864,716 centals of wheat, against 7,471,-000 centals in 1872-73. The exports during the first six months of the harvest year 1873, have been, including Oregon supplies, 5,650,850 centals, against 5,690,360 centals for the corresponding time in 1872. It is computed that there is a remaining surplus stock of about 3,000,000 centals of wheat. Oregon sent direct to United Kingdom from July 1 to Dec. 31, 468,146 centals of wheat, and 28,511 brls of flour.

The export movement from Atlantic seaboard ports during the last eight weeks in wheat and flour has been equal to 6,500,000 bu. The California fleet, with the first shipments from the new crop, is arriving, and these, in connection with the imports from other foreign countries, and increasing home deliveries, will probably leave a supply above immediate requirements, which is temporarily depressing prices. The high price prevailing has also had a tendency to diminish consumption, which is made good to consumers by the increased production of the Pacific crop, of which in 1873 was larger than in any year since 1844. It is estimated that the surplus of this crop for 1873 was equal to the total consumption of the Kingdom in 1873.

The stock of rye in Holland, Dec. 31, 1873, is reported to be about 111,320 qrs, against 278,330 qrs Dec. 31, 1872.

The only stock at Alexandria, Egypt, Dec. 31, was computed to be 100,000 qrs of beans, all in one hand, soon to be exported to Great Britain. There will be no stock in market till April next, when the new crop usually begins to arrive.

In Persia, the staple article of food, rye, though below the average, is better than in 1872, by about 810,000 qrs in the six eastern exporting Provinces. The potato crop is about 15 per cent short of 1872, which crop was abundant, and large quantities were exported, but no export from the crop of 1873 will be made.

In France, the stocks of grain at the close of 1873 in Dunkirk, Havre, Nantes, Bordeaux, and other places was limited. The stock of wheat in Marseilles, January, 1874, was 305,297 quintals of 220½ lbs averdupois each.

The imports of wheat into Marseilles from Dec. 27, 1873, to Jan. 2, 1874, were 201,220 quintals, against 77,800 quintals for the corresponding week in 1872–3, and since Aug. 1, 1873, 1,944,000 quintals, against 1,268,100 quintals for the corresponding period in 1872–3.

From Dec. 27 to 28, thirty-five wheat-laden vessels passed the Dardanelles, including fifteen for Marseilles, five for United Kingdom, two for Falmouth, one for London, four for Trieste, four for Italy, and for sundry ports, four.

The exports of flour and grain from St. Petersburg for four years:

	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.
Flour, stk	4,919	3,929	7,013	20,353
Wheat, qrs	714,753	601,898	1,031,621	453,374
Rye, qrs	3,026,142	742,224	876,761	256,046
Barley, qrs	43,107	1,637	20,091	117,533
Oats, qrs	1,970,831	412,607	993,874	1,114,505
Linseed, qrs	846,774	536,916	710,356	662,233
Total, qrs	4,408,609	2,289,399	3,337,699	2,734,361
Foreign exports of breadstuffs from the United States to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to the Continent, from Sept. 1:				

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New York, Jan. 21	466,318	14,815,699	5,908,980
New Orleans, Jan. 14	21,266		102,267

Ohio, and Indiana, $7.00@$2.25. Wheat No. 2 red lower at $1.60@1.62; amber, $1.72@1.73; white, $1.63@1.64. Rye in fair demand at 95c. Corn quiet; new yellow, 39@39c; white, 90c; new mixed Western, 38c. Oats dull; white, 47@52c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 10¼c; refined, 14c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.01.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; prime red, $1.70@1.80. Corn—Mixed Western quiet at 38c. Oats dull and drooping; Western, 65@68c. Rye in good demand at 96c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Strong and buoyant; mess pork, $16.50 @16.75. Bulk shoulders, 7@7¼c; clear rib, 8¼@8½c; Sugar-cured shoulders, 8c; clear rib, 9¼c. Lard, 9c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.01@1.02.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; XX, $6.50; XXX, $6.75@7.25. Corn quiet; white at 70c; yellow, 80c. Oats easier.

BRAN—Dull at $1.10.

HAY—Dull; ordinary, $16.00@18.00; choice, $20.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $16.25. Dry salted meats quiet; shoulders, 6¼c; clear rib, 8¾c. Bacon scarce and higher, at 8½@8¾@9¾@10c. Hams dull at 11¾c. Lard scarce and in good demand; tierce, 9½c; keg, 10c.

SUGAR—Dull; inferior, 4¾@5¾c; common, 5¾@ 6¼c; fair to fully fair, 6¾@7¼c; prime to choice, 8@8¼c.

MOLASSES—Good demand; fair, 32@37c; strictly prime, 40c.

WHISKY—Quiet; Louisiana, 99c; Cincinnati, $1.03.

COFFEE—Quiet at 24¾@29c.

CORNMEAL—Dull at $4.00@4.25.

FREIGHTS—In good demand; sales 9,000; prices declined ¼@⅝c. Good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 19@13⅝c; low middling to strict low middling 13⅝@13½c; middling 13¾@13⅝c; good middling 14⅛@14⅜c. Receipts since Saturday, 17,165. Exports to the continent, 14,165; taken to Great Britain 3,419. Stock, 290,658; unsold 170,000.

MONETARY—Gold, 111¾. Sterling, $5.34¾@5.35¾.

THE PLOW QUESTION.

A "Middleman's" Views.

KEWANEE, Ill., Jan. 22, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: As the farmers and their advocates have had numerous hearings through your columns, and you have also given publicity to Mr. Deere's views, I beg your indulgence while a middleman tells his side of the story. Your Jacksonville correspondent makes some good points, but utterly fails on others. He says there are too many dealers in a place. This difficulty is rapidly adjusting itself, according to the law of supply and demand, which, we (middlemen) claim, is the only law applicable to the business. If "G" will take the trouble to inquire into the subject, he will find dealers in implements are going out of the business wherever it is overdone, competition cutting their profits down so that they cannot live. It would seem wisdom on the part of farmers to maintain as far as possible this competition, as it can be demonstrated that at least one-half the machinery sold the past three years has paid the dealer no profit whatever.

Again: "G" says the dealers are compelled to take only one kind of plows, not being allowed to sell from more than one manufactory. Any person conversant with the trade knows this is true in about one case in twenty. Live dealers are not generally caught by such arrangements. Again: dealers are not so easily overloaded with goods as our friend would make apparent. As a rule, they will not buy more than one-half the quantity they sold the previous year, and not that quantity if prospects for sale of the implement in question are not exceedingly good. The scale of discounts will not bear comparison with those of the actual trade. Let "G." inform us what first-class plows and reapers we can get 40 per cent commission on.

Let us suppose for a moment the annihilation of middlemen could be accomplished (of which we have no fear). A farmer, or if you please, a dozen farmers, want a particular kind of reaper (the writer has never had the good fortune to see together at once so many who were unanimous in choosing the same implement, or, rather, choosing the same manufacturer's implement; we concede that, however). They order their reapers (of course they send the cash with the order, as the manufacturer does not know about their responsibility, and has no agent present to look after his interest). The farmers agree to meet on a certain day and take their reapers from the station. They travel, say, an average of 10 miles to reach the station, and find, on arrival, their machines have not arrived, and they cannot find out certainly when they will arrive. Suppose, however, they get their machines, and probably they will have some difficulty in distributing to each other the proper packages and pieces for each machine, especially if part of them are self-rake reapers, part droppers, part mowers, etc. Suppose, however, they get their machines all right, get them home and set up ready for harvest. What ripe and ready to cut, and weather just right, &c. Now the farmer starts to the field, cuts half a day, and breaks down his reaper, very likely from his own negligence or ignorance in putting up the machine. Well, the first thing is to see what is broken. After finding it, instead of going back to the station, and finding in the hands of the local agent a supply of extra castings from which he can supply the broken part, he undertakes to telegraph the manufacturer (perhaps 500 miles away), but describes the part indefinitely that it is impossible to know what he wants. Who can estimate the damage done the crop before he can get his machine repaired? Some will say, Hire a machine to finish his crop; but those who try will find that a hard business in harvest. This is not an impossible picture.

As it is, the middleman stands midway between manufacturer and farmer, and many will bear me out in the statement that, if we have, in the majority of cases, given the farmer the preference in the way of allowing claims for breakages, &c.

Again: the manufacturer goes to the dealer six months before the implement is needed, and says, "Give me your order now, so I can lay in material, and run my factory, and keep my employes at work during the dull season. By so doing I can make my implements cheaper than if compelled to crowd six months' work into two, and can, therefore, sell cheaper. Of course, farmers can do as the dealers do in this matter; but who will say one farmer in ten will do it? The writer knows farmers who have told him they were going to buy reapers of him the coming season; but a discount of $20 would hardly induce one of them to give him an order now.

After middlemen in the implement business are disposed of, our Granger friends will no doubt (sighing for more worlds to conquer), send to pass away with them in every other line; so our friends, "the butcher, the baker, and candlestick-maker," must prepare their necks for the block.

One word in regard to "English vs. American plows." When our English cousins are buying nearly every other kind of agricultural implements of American manufacture, I can hardly credit the statement that English plows are so far superior to ours. The statement of "I. S.," that the work of the American plow at the English trial was like shoveling the earth up in heaps, and that the draft was twice as heavy as that of the English plow, is so very extraordinary that I can scarcely credit it. Certainly the plows made by Mr. Deere, and which took the prize at Vienna, do something beside "shoveling the earth up in heaps." Let "I. S." try again. Apologizing, Mr. Editor, for trespassing on your space, I am a persecuted

MIDDLEMAN.

The Murdered Monk.

A crime was lately committed in Italy which might well serve as a basis for a romance of the style in which Monk Lewis or Mrs. Radcliffe and their readers delighted.

One Gaetano Piobani, of Amandola, near Ascoli, took on him at quite an early age the vows of a monk of the barefooted Carmelite order. Among those who came to confess to him was a young woman by the name of Amalia Menghini. She appears to have been a shrewd, unscrupulous woman, and as the father confessor was not a Saint Anthony, the result was unfortunate for both parties. For seven years Amalia lived as the mistress of Gaetano, who, by a life of cheating and duplicity had amassed a goodly fortune. By and by she fell in love with another man, a gay, handsome young fellow, Faverio Nobili by name, whom she wished to marry. The monk was old and rich, and the amiable Amalia, backed up by a villainous brother, threatened to expose his misdeeds to the world unless he would provide her with money. The monk was frightened. He gave her some cash and more promises, in the meantime secretly preparing to fly to America.

The last scene occurs in the town of Alessandria, in Piedmont. The Menghinis have bothered the guilty priest for money, and he has decided. "Let him go to bed," said Amalia to her brother, "and I will tell you when he is asleep." She does so, and the brother creeping into the bedroom in the most approved dramatic style tries to brain the sleeping man with a lifepreserver, and after a struggle succeeds. Amalia takes the monk's money, which amounted to 100,000 francs, and goes to Rome; and there she is detected with the money and clothes of the murdered man in her possession.

The trial took place at Alessandria, Amalia making a full confession of the above facts. The sentence of the court is not yet announced.

IN WINTER QUARTERS.

A Visit to Montgomery Queen's Circus.

How the Inmates of the Rink Behave Themselves.

What They Are Fed, and when They Get it.

The Peculiarities of the Female Elephant.

A reporter dropped into the winter quarters of Montgomery Queen's circus yesterday afternoon to obtain a glimpse of a traveling show as deshabille, and to inspect the winter arrangements made for the comfort of the caged beasts. The West Side Rink, as everybody knows, is the building thus temporarily occupied as a beastly boarding-house. These mansions are not exclusively situated on the West Side, it must be remembered, nor are they only connected with circuses. Here, however, the beasts are caged beyond possibility of doing injury to anybody, while in other such places they are not altogether innocuous.

The eastern end of the rink has been boarded off, forming a separate compartment the width of the rink, and about forty feet in length. Here, ranged in a double row, are the butts at which small boys throw the inflammatory lucifer seductively concealed in the appetizing candy; here are our insidious cousins who prefer spectacles to anything else as a plaything, and always return them minus the pebbles. Here are the sentimental tiger, and the maniac hyena; the loquacious parrot, and the playful leopard; the perfumed goat and the tender lion cub; the nervous wolf and the hay-punishing elephant, the cross-grained camel and the insinuating coon. They are artistically arranged, the parrots being neighbors of cockatoos and camel; adjoining them the Colorado grey eagle screams defiance at the Spanish macaws, while the restless condor from South America keeps up a perpetual dance to the growl of a splendid Bengal tiger, whose mission in life seems be a walking match against time.

The three young lions were evidently treated to grin stupidly, and jump over one another whenever their keeper whips them. Otherwise they look in the blankest sort of astonishment at the glimpses of nature afforded them. The leopard is a sulky beast, and glowers like a half-starved cat. His neighbor, the cheetah or Cinqalese leopard, is as playful as a kitten, rolling over and over, allowing the keeper to push his hand into the cage and pat him, scratch his head, or pull his tail. The goats enliven the scene with more odor than is altogether agreeable. The ostrich, or emu, rather, paces up and down his cell, meditating deeply, and in pitiable despair. One cannot help thinking of Mr. Dorrit as this emu finishes his five hundredth round, and wondering what knotty problem, corresponding to a heavy cash deficit, actuates his tiny head. The bird is a mournful fellow, full of unexpressed grief. His shoulders are shrugged up to his neck, his hair has not been brushed for a week, and his eyes are moist and sad; his manner the essence of dejection. Poor fellow. Perhaps he has been slighted in love; perhaps he is hungry.

"Certainly," says the young man who shows the reporter round, "he has not had anything to eat since Saturday. He'll get fed to-day."

The black Bussian wolf expressed his appetite by a very ungentlemanly display of bad temper. He is one of those fellows who, if he doesn't get his steak cooked exactly as he wants it, will tell the waiter he is a fool, and throw his plate through a sheet of French plate-glass 8 feet square, and walk off disgusted.

There is another stupid beast, the lion. He is a shabby-looking fellow,—would have been a tailor in human life; a miserable dwarfed specimen, with a crabbed air about him, caught from his neighbor the wolf. He has not the spirit to growl, but merely looks stupid and ugly. The reindeer, Indian buffalo, llama, apes, and white California deer are uninteresting. The kangaroo calls up Artemus Ward, especially when he happens to claw hold of anything. Then he is the most amorous little cuss in—that is, to the attentions are directed to somebody else. Otherwise he is as bad as an operatic agent; he gets his claws in and you cannot buy him off. Then again he is as bad as an amateur. You cannot tell which way he will jump, but with that tail of his you may be sure he can overreach you.

Standing before one of the stoves talking about matters and things with Mr. W. H. Smith, the lion-tamer, the reporter patted a handsome English coach dog which was snuffing around. "Don't be too familiar with that dog," said Mr. Smith, "he's pretty ugly. The elephant's afraid of him, and she's a pretty ugly sort of beast herself, for an elephant. I'll show you," he added, "what control this dog has over the elephant."

Approaching her ladyship, and pointing out some of her peculiarities, Mr. Smith asked her if she'd like a piece of bread. The elephant replied with a grunt. Mr. Smith threw her a loaf, and, as she was about to reach for it with her trunk, Mr. Smith told the dog to "stop her." The dog deliberately walked up to the bread, and, putting a paw upon it, told the great mass of flesh above it, in the most unmistakable way, that she couldn't have it. The elephant (like a dog bear) "was out of my supper," said Mr. Smith, and "the girl" made another reach for it. "No, you don't," growled the dog, and the great elephant slunk away like a whipped cur. It was a ludicrous sight.

"It appears to me," said the reporter, who had been watching the elephant all the afternoon with some curiosity, "that the beast is eating all the time."

"All the time," said Mr. Smith. "You couldn't guess how much hay she gets through in a day. She eats 800 pounds a day, and four bushels of oats. She's 16 years old now, and in prime condition, as you see. She's as ugly as a great many of her sex, and eats about half as much in proportion."

"How does she show her ugliness of disposition?" asked the reporter.

"By flooring anybody she don't like. She don't like men,—at least she makes out so. She's a hard case; if you are kind to her, she takes advantage of you, and abuses you; the only way is to give her blow for blow."

Reporter—I see the parallel. But certain physiological considerations apart, what is she?

Mr. Smith—She's got a pile of brute strength about her, and you can make her do some pretty hard work. If any of our traps get stuck in the mud, I just bring her to it, and she'll push them out. She's almighty strong.

Reporter—She'll be getting saucy and independent some day, write letters to THE TRIBUNE, and say she was made for something higher than mere work; that if you want anything done you ought to do it yourself, but give her food and lodging for nothing. Fortunately, like many others of her sex, she can't read, and won't find out how useful she is.

Mr. Smith—Well, I wouldn't risk her not reading. I guess I will not show her the paper.

Mr. Thompson, the young man mentioned above, was warming meat by the stove.

"I'm thawing it out," he explained, "it would kill them to eat it cold. They'll do it quick enough, though; they've not been fed since Saturday," and so, indeed, their growls and roaring told.

"Why not?" said the reporter.

"It would kill them to keep them well fed all the time, in confinement. So we have to keep them without food Sundays."

"How much meat is that?"

"Ninety pounds."

"And how is it divided?"

"The tiger gets 8 pounds, the three lions about 6 pounds each; the hyena about 4; the leopard 6; the cheetah 5; the puma 5; the big leopard 6; the Russian wolf 2; the condor, eagles, Florida wolf, a pound each, and the Asiatic bear 5 pounds, and so on."

Reporter—When do you cease your hibernation?

Mr. Smith—In the spring. We are to have another tiger, a fine giraffe, a horned horse, and the boss lion in the country.

The whole circus is under the charge of A. J. Forepaugh, brother of the successful showman.

The Orange Groves of California.

Los Angeles Correspondence of the Alta California.

The orange groves are a magnificent sight to behold just now, laden as they are with their golden burdens—golden in seeming and golden in reality. The harvest is just commencing, and large quantities are daily arriving at the depot to be shipped to San Francisco and elsewhere. One dealer of San Gabriel sold his orange crop for $30 per thousand. His orange grove covers five acres, and contains 500 trees. Estimating these at 1,000 each, the crop is worth $15,000. Three thousand dollars an acre is a pretty good return for their cultivation, and nearly all clear profit, for the crop was sold on the trees. One acre in Southern California can be made to yield as great a clear profit by semi-tropical nut and fruit culture as twenty to fifty acres in the Eastern States devoted to ordinary kinds of farming. When one looks at the loads of this luscious fruit daily coming into town, and thinks of the immense profit they must yield to their owners, he cannot help but wish he had come there some twelve or fourteen years sooner, and gone into the orange business. All kinds of vegetables can be cultivated between the rows of orange-trees,—peanuts, potatoes, melons, pumpkins, beans, squashes, and peppers, and many other things. Ramie, too, could be cultivated with success, and mulberries. Some planters sow the intervening space with barley, and when this crop is harvested they put in a second one of corn.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The Drug Business Finally Settled.

A Committee to Look After the New Fee Bill.

The County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Ashton in the chair.

OUTSIDE JUDGES.

A certificate was received from Judges Gary, Jameson, and Moore, of the Superior Court, as to the time Judge Sibley had served as Assistant.

On motion, the Clerk was instructed to draw a warrant at the rate of $10 per day. The same disposition was made of the bill of Judge Tipton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The physician of the Insane Asylum presented a communication asking for various repairs and improvements. It was referred.

A communication was received from F. Franklin, to the effect that "the bearer likes to get a license to peddle dry-goods and cheap jewelry to pass through the hard times." It was referred.

COUNTY COURT MATTERS.

By invitation, Judge Wallace, of the County Court, appeared before the Board and gave some information concerning the amount of labor and quality of ability required of the record writer of his Court. He said the position ought to command at least $2,400 per annum. On motion of Commissioner Bogue, this salary was voted.

The Judge was asked whether, in case an incompetent man were appointed, he would have the power to remove him. He replied that, in such a case, he would exercise that power, whether he had it or not.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the communication of the Judges of the various courts respecting the payment of Assistant Judges, reported recommending that all such bills should be presented and audited before the full Board. The report was concurred in.

In regard to the letter of ex-Mayor Medill as to the sale of county bonds, the Finance Committee recommended that it be placed on file. Concurred in.

TRANSFERS.

Commissioner Harrison presented a resolution instructing the County Treasurer to transfer $50,000 from the public building fund to the general fund; also, a resolution directing the Coroner to make a statement as to the amount of money received by him.

The Chair stated that he had been informed that the Coroner was now engaged in preparing a report.

The resolutions were adopted.

DRUGS.

The Joint Committee on Hospital and Public Charities reported recommending that the contract for drugs and medical supplies be awarded to T. J. Bluthardt.

Upon request of Commissioner Clough, the Clerk read the report of the Special Committee, which was referred to the Joint Committee, and which setsf forth that the bids of both M. E. Huyck and Hurlbut & Edsall were lower than that of Bluthardt. Mr. Huyck bid on the Insane Asylum, alone, the amount being $1,943.05, against $2,017.94 by Bluthardt.

Commissioner Clough moved to amend the report by awarding the contract for the Poor-House and Insane Asylum to M. E. Huyck, and that for the Hospital to Hurlbut & Edsall, both these being the lowest bidders.

Commissioner Crawford said the Joint Committee had been unable to find out which was the lowest bid. The Commissioner had much difficulty in explaining the reason why, under these circumstances, the Committee finally decided in favor of Bluthardt.

Commissioner Bogue said that the Special Committee was able to find out rather more than had been intimated.

Commissioner Clough inquired how it was, amid such profound ignorance, that the Committee could bring itself to make any recommendation at all.

Commissioner Clough's motion to amend was lost by a vote of 4 yeas and 9 nays. Those voting in the affirmative were Commissioners Bogue, Burdick, Clough, and Lonergan.

Commissioner Clough moved that the matter be referred to a new special committee. This motion was lost. The report was then concurred in by a vote of 10 to 4, Commissioners Bogue, Clough, Lonergan, and Singer voting in the negative.

THAT FEE BILL.

Commissioner Johnson introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee of three to proceed to Springfield and urge the passage of the Cook County Fee bill.

The Chair appointed Commissioners Johnson and Crawford, but both declined. Commissioners Bogue and Harrison accepted.

The Board adjourned until Monday at 2 p. m.

The Siamese Twins.

The Salem (Mass.) *Gazette* recalls the fact that the Siamese Twins were arrested at Lynnfield, Mass., in August, 1831, for a breach of the peace. While staying for a few days at the hotel, enjoying themselves fishing on the pond and shooting in the woods, with a young Englishman as an attendant, they were much annoyed by the eager curiosity of visitors, who disturbed their intended seclusion. Col. Eldridge Gerry and a Mr. Prescott, of Stoneham, went towards them in a field, but were warned to keep away. Irritating words followed, and the twins, after firing a blank cartridge, struck the Colonel with the but of a gun. They were put under $200 bonds.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN UNDIVIDED INTEREST IN A LARGE STOCK RANCH in California, 25 miles of splendid grazing land, with 3,000 head of cattle. Business already thoroughly established and remunerative. Address GEORGE WHERLOCK, Hillots House, Washington, D. C., for 20 days.

A QUARTER OR THIRD INTEREST IN STEAM sawmill and lumber-yard on Lake Superior for sale. Profitable investment. Practical man preferred. Address LUMBER, Look Box 226, Dubuque, Ia.

A SALOON AND RESTAURANT THAT TAKES $30 over the bar per day for sale at a bargain. Address 1 66, Tribune office.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY, ACCIDENTAL, IS OFfered to a practical printer, or first-class businessman, in an established and profitable publishing business. $5,000 capital required. Best of reasons, this week with references. G, Box 65, Matteson House.

BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE, SALOON AND restaurant attached, at Wells-st. Depot. M. OSTRUM, 98 East Kinzie-st.

DRUG STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE, IN one of the liveliest towns in Iowa; trade of a large farming district; junction of three railroads; no competition. Splendid chance for a physician. Best of reasons for selling. Address DRUGS, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO City property, a first-class steam grain elevator and warehouse on the Chicago & Alton R. R., at Bloomington, Henry County, Ill. Machinery in fine running order. For particulars and terms apply to GEO. M. GRIFFITH, on the premises, or to W. T. BAKER, No. 28 La Salle-st.

SALOON FOR SALE—WELL LOCATED, DOING good business, with or without barber-shop. 180 South Clark-st.

THE ONLY SHOE-STORE IN A CITY OF 7,000 population for sale. Everything complete, with one store attached, and doing a first-class business. Stock invoice about $7,000. Come and see the location before you invest. Proprietor must change for out-door employment. Address BOSTON SHOE-STORE, Marshall, Ill.

THE WHOLE OR ONE-HALF INTEREST IN ONE of the best-paying manufacturing establishments in Chicago for sale. An unlimited amount of business can be done. Patents secured on the articles manufactured. A rare chance for investment. For particulars address A 69, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—FINE SINGLE SLEIGHS AT DIScount of $40 below regular price. M. C. WILBUR, 127 Michigan-av.

TROTTERS! TROTTERS! TROTTERS! FROM 1 to 5 years old. M. C. WILBUR'S stables, 127 and 129 Michigan-av.; Fair-chestnut bay geldings, 7 and 8 years old, 15¾ hands high, full table and saddle gaits, single mile 2.50 or better; also, two single harness in fall; have had little work and will improve by handling. Any person wanting a roadster should examine these; also, a fine family horse, 15 hands high, has beaten Billy Sharp, now Whitman; Ajaccine, now Western Girl, Kirkwood, Byron, and many others. Also, one coach bloss horse; an extra fine trotter in the West. Also one Kentucky colt with good trotting action, and can go one mile in 2:45. Persons in want of good trotters cannot afford to examine the above stock, as they will be sold at prices corresponding with the times. For sale at WILBUR'S stables, 127 and 129 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A MARKET-WAGON AT 37 SOUTH Desplaines-st. Must be cheap for cash.

WANTED—TO BUY SEVERAL GOOD HORSES for driving and work, and pay with good Chicago lots. Address F 64, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNERS FOR BUILDING PURposes.
Wabash-av., south-west corner Thirty-third-st., 102x165.
Michigan-av., northeast corner Thirty-third-st., 102x165.
Grand-av., northeast corner Thirty-first-st., 102x180.
Stanton-av., northeast corner Thirty-seventh-st., 200x 165.
Sixth-st., northeast corner Ohio, 118x180.
Indiana-st., northeast corner Case, 82x180.
PUTNAM & NEWELL, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—25 OR 50x125 FEET ON MOHAWK-ST., near Sedgwick; price, $6 per foot. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and La-Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV.—2-STORY FRAME house, 10 rooms; modern improvements; lot 24x100. On Warren-av., near Union Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—50x125 FEET, SOUTHWEST CORNER of Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-fifth-st., $70 per foot; terms to suit. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ON THE AVENUES—
An elegant house on Prairie-av., near Twentieth-st. Finest-class marble front on Wabash-av. near Fourteenth-st.
Marble front on Michigan-av., north of Eighteenth-st., hardwood finish, offered cheap.
Marble front on Michigan-av., No. 622.
Marble front two-story and French roof on Prairie-av., near Twenty-second-st., and barn, $17,000.
Also, on the West Side, an elegant double house, with large lot, on West Washington-st., offered at a bargain.
A. J. AVERILL,
Real Estate Office, 120 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—$20 LOTS IN THIS DISTRICT BOUNded by Wabash, Michigan, Thirty-fifth, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Five years' time, 7 per cent. Apply to the owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WEST Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-sts. Parties wishing to build—no money required down. Inquire at 126 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON STEWART-AV. AND 1 on Prairie-av., corner Thirty-first-st., station 4, near boulevard; price low and terms easy. SNYDER & LEE, Room 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS ON WALLACE-ST., NEAR Thirty-fourth-st., 27½x125; price, $800; terms easy. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FOR ABOUT HALF ITS VALUE, ON three years, for near half the purchase-money, finest residence lots, near lake-shore drive, south of Lincoln Park. L 36, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PROPERTY—A FIRST-class business block on South Side, between Madison and Randolph, well rented. Parties desiring a strictly first-class investment are requested to examine this property. A. J. AVERILL, Real Estate Office, No. 120 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—A LOT ON North LaSalle-st., one block north of Chicago-av., southwest corner of Chestnut-st., 40x112 feet, more or less, to an alley; only a few days in the market. Apply to WM. H. BRUNS, 102 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AT WELLS-ST. DEPOT CONtaining nine rooms, good store and brick basement, newly plastered and painted; 4½ years' lease. M. OSTRUM, 98 Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE AND ELEGANT houses, with large lots, east fronts, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-ninth-sts., on Michigan-av. THOS. A. HILL, 181 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON MADISON, MONROE, AND Wilcox-sts., at low prices, one block from Western-av.; also, several choice farms, very cheap. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON MICHIgan-av., and 150 feet, east front, on Wabash-av., near Fifty-sixth-st., on 5 years' time, cheap. THOS. A. HILL, 181 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE IMPROVED BUSINESS PROPerty, also, desk property, cheap, on long time. S. D. PIERCE, 170 East Madison-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, BY THE OWNER, SIX GOOD houses on South Side, in good order, $6,000 to $8,000. 2 lots near Archer-av. and Halsted-st.; 36 acres on the bluff at Washington Heights, adjoining Morgan Park, very cheap. A. J. SAWYER, 184 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MAPLEWOOD, ONLY FOUR miles from Court-House; accessible by steam-cars; commanding fine views; only 10 cents. Maple trees all over the entire property; sidewalks have also been laid; artesian well on the property flowing at rate of 250 gallons per minute. These lots are rapidly increasing in value by the city improvements which will soon reach the property. Price of lots from $400 to $600, on easy terms. WING & PARLIN, 95 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN LOTS, BLOCKS, AND acres, cheap lots just west of city limits near car shops and depot; also, lots in Union Park, on monthly payments taken. JAS. B. GOODMAN & CO., 72 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES, CORNER TRACY-AV. and Harrison-st., Warren Heights addition. For subdivision. Call and see map. ISAAC R. HITT & BRO., 19 Major Block, Corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY IN EVANSTON and North Evanston; choice property offered on long time. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—50 LOTS IN BECK'S (FIRST) SUBDIvision at National School; $400 each; one-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years. HULBURD & CO., 208 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—$3,500 BUYS NEW 2-story house, brick basement, large lot; very central; sidewalks and deeds. Also water by July next. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD, BUSINESS PROPERty on State-st.; splendid location for grocery, hardware, or flour and feed business. Lots on Wabash and Michigan-avs., 2 blocks from station, 2 blocks from South Park. Lake water by July next adds greatly to the attractions of this property. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—READ MATson Hill's advertisement in to-day's Times, then come to me for cheaper lots between his and the depot. THOMAS KEANE, 138 State-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL ACRE TRACTS AT Hinsdale and Clarendon Hills at terms and prices that will pay at retail from 100 to 200 per cent, and then will be cheap enough for actual use. The highest and best ground, of any suburb of Chicago. O. J. STOUGH, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—32 ACRES ORIGINAL WASHINGTON Heights. JAS. B. GOODMAN & CO., 72 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$2,500 WILL BUY GOOD HOUSE, 7 bars, 1 acre land, choice fruit trees, well located in pleasant village, near depot, 20 minutes' ride from Chicago. WHIPPLE & CLARKSON, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—HINSDALE—12 ACRES AT HINSdale, three blocks from the station, with house costing $2,000; a first-class investment; 14 passenger trains daily. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—CHOICE LOTS CENtrally located, also houses on terms to suit purchasers. CAMFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, NEAR SOUTH CHICAGO, 120 acres, with water front, at a great bargain; best investment in that vicinity at the price. Also, 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 80, and 160 acre tracts, well located for gardening land, with good front on river and lake. Choice bargains for big investment, or immediate subdivision. JAS. H. HAIR (late Hair & Biggs), 180 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—LOTS REfailed at wholesale prices; will sell every alternate lot, $100 first, for $150 cash; the other lots $250 each. MATSON HILL, 152 and 154 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—320 ACRES OF IMproved stock land in DeWitt County, Iowa. Will sell any part of it. THOS. A. HILL, 181 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE HAVE A CUSTOMER FOR A house and lot on North Side, worth $6,500 to $8,000. Small cash payment. CAMFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—SUBURBAN RESIDENCE OF ABOUT 8 rooms, on some railroad entering at Galena or Oakland depot. Will pay $15 in monthly installments of $10 or $15. Address M 97, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ANY PERSON (NO AGENT) HAVING $200 IN hand to loan on real estate for short time, at 10 per cent per month, can address A 21, Tribune office.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE FUNDS IN hand for the purchase of notes bearing more time to run, secured by middle class real estate. No. 7 Hawley Building, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

I HAVE FROM $500 TO $2,000 THAT I DESIRE TO invest in some good paying legitimate business. No slaughtering. Address with particulars, G 28, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities; loans negotiated; 2 per cent per month; private entrance for ladies. C. TUDENCLIFF, 125 Clark-st., Room 7, up-stairs.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities at LASKEN'S Private Loan Office, 125 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 6.

TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, 6% TO $500, OR more, on any good securities. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 178 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—$3,000 AND $7,000 FOR THREE ON five years, upon first-class improved city property; money on hand. Basement 145 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—$1,000 TO $4,000 ON PROPERTY OPPOsite Central Park. Apply to A. P. DOWNS & CO., Rooms 18 and 19, No. 162 Washington-st.

WANTED—$1,000 FOR TWO YEARS ON 15 YEARS' leasehold property, brick improvements; good interest for it. J. M. BEVERLEY, 17 Methodist Church Block.

$1,000 TO LOAN—ON GOOD REAL ESTATE security worth three times the amount; interest 10 per cent, and 5 per cent commissions. Address P 5, Tribune office.

$2,000 WANTED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS on unquestioned real estate; security within sixty miles of Chicago. Address L 78, Tribune office.

$5,000 TO INVEST IN A GOOD PAYING business; a light, safe, and fascinating preferred; would either be an active or silent partner. Address A 8, Tribune office.

$5,000 TO LOAN FOR ONE YEAR, OR WILL buy the secured paper. T. B. VAN WYCK, Room 2 Otis Block.

$5,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND upward for 1 or 2 years on city real estate. S. J. DUNNE, 93 Madison-st., Room 10.

$7,500 $4,000, $5,000 TO LOAN ON LONG time; $1,500 on short time. Funds here. S. S. PALMER, JR., Rooms 16 and 17, 94 West Washington-st.

$10,000 $7,500, $5,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate; moderate commission. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner of Madison and Clark.

$10,000 WANTED FOR ONE AND TWO years, the above sum; liberality, mortgage on manufacturing establishment worth three times the amount, with a good business. Address A 7, Tribune office.

$20,000 TO LOAN—IN TWO SUMS OF $10,000 each, on first-class improved city property, for three or five years; interest 10 per cent. Address Box 22, Post-Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT—DESIRABLE ROOMS, EN suite or single, to rent, with board.

100 THIRD-AV. NEAR HARRISON-ST., BOARD for ladies or gentlemen, $5 per week, with use of piano.

284 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF PLEASANT unfurnished rooms to rent, with board, together or separate, at reduced rates, for the winter.

497 WABASH-AV.—COMFORTABLE ROOM, with fire, gas, closet, bath-rooms, and board; $10 per week. Location of the household the very best. Reference required.

506 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front rooms, suitable for gentleman and wife. Also single room for a gentleman. Reference required.

548 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT COMFORTABLE rooms for single men or families; references required.

MICHIGAN-AV.—A PARTY WOULD LIKE TO make arrangements with a gentleman who has a family, to occupy at least one floor of a first-class house, and board with the owner. No other boarders. A 11, Tribune office.

MICHIGAN-AV.—NORTH OF SIXTEENTH-ST.—A party would like to board a couple and take a good new piano. House and table first-class. The best of references exchanged. M 8, Tribune office.

PRAIRIE-AV.—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for one or two gentlemen; a large second-story front room completely furnished and all modern conveniences. Address S 65, Tribune office.

West Side.

134 WARREN-AV., COR. WOOD-ST.—DELIGHTful accommodations for married couple; most cheerful and genial rooms and table; parties specially inviting; only one block from Madison-st. cars, near Union Park. Terms quite moderate.

140 WARREN-AV.—SUITE OF FURNISHED front rooms; also, single rooms with good board in a private family at panic prices.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board, $4 per week; single rooms with board, $6 to $7.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD IN A private family, with large front room, suitable for two persons, and also single room. References exchanged.

695 WEST MADISON-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED back parlor, with hot and cold water, fire and light; and good board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen friends; also single room on second floor; front door; house clean and well warmed; quiet and home-like place.

695 WEST MADISON-ST.—WANTED, SOME ready made pants' clothing for good board.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A HOME WANTED—FOR AN INTELLIGENT boy, 10 years old, who must go to school; country preferred. Address 66 Wabash-av.

B

WASHINGTON.

(Continued from the First Page.)

fore received by such bank, will be equal to the par value of such bonds; and such bank may, at any time, surrender its notes, and receive in exchange gold-bond notes under this act, and when this is done such bank is relieved from the redemption of its notes or from holding any reserve, but shall in all other respects exercise its rights and privileges under the Banking act. Any National Bank failing for two years to surrender its bonds now on deposit, shall redeem its currency in gold. Outstanding legal-tender notes shall be redeemed at the same time the redemption of gold-bond notes is commenced under this act.

By Mr. MILLS—For the removal of all troops in the Southern States to the Western country, as protection against Indians.

By G. F. HOAR—To prevent the payment and interest on National Bank deposits.

WESTERN MEASURES.

The following were the principal bills introduced by Western members:

By Mr. SHANKS—A bill establishing a Bureau of Labor; also, a bill to establish a United States Court in the Indian Territory; also, a bill directing the survey of a ship canal between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River near Cairo, Ill.

By Mr. BURCHARD—A bill authorizing the free importation of sugar-beet seed.

By Mr. FORT (Ill.)—A bill for the relief of Joseph H. Pope, of the Forty-Seventh Illinois Infantry; also, a bill providing for printing the last agricultural report.

By Mr. MORRISON—A bill to compensate land owners for land destroyed in improving the Mississippi River.

By Mr. McNULTA—A bill for the relief of the Eaton Alcohol Manufacturing Company.

PHILADELPHIA'S FORTHCOMING SHOW.

Mr. BECK moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill relieving from payment of duty all articles sent from foreign countries for exhibition at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition.

Mr. DAVIES and others suggested that the bill was too loose in its provisions, and Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) suggested (derisively) to limit the extent of any one person's importation to 500 tons of one article.

The new rule adopted last week requiring motions to suspend the rules to be seconded by a majority, the question was put, but there was no second, the vote being 14 to 142.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. POLAND moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the legal relations existing between the federal Government and the local Government of the District of Columbia, and the exact character of their mutual obligations in regard to municipal elections, and whether some accurately defined basis of expenditures cannot be prescribed and maintained by law.

The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted—yeas, 159; nays, 72.

CUSTOMS EMPLOYES.

Mr. GARFIELD offered a resolution to regulate the estimates and appropriations and to fix the number and compensation of customs employes. Adopted.

LOAN EXPENSES.

Mr. GARFIELD offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Appropriations to insert a section in the Legislative Appropriation bill repealing all laws that authorize permanent and indefinite appropriations to defray the expenses of loan and Treasury notes or other paper issues of the United States, and requiring the Secretary of the Treasury hereafter to submit detailed estimates of appropriations required to defray such expenses. Adopted.

SUPERVISOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Mr. YOUNG offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire whether there is any necessity for a continuance of the office of Supervisor of Internal Revenue. Adopted.

PROPOSED INQUIRY.

Mr. BUCKNER moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish information as to the members of Congress who are shareholders in National Banks. The resolution was rejected, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative—yeas, 126; nays, 96.

ELECTION CASE.

The House then proceeded with the West Virginia election case. Without coming to a vote, the House adjourned.

FIRES.

In Helena, Ark.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 26.—A frame block at Helena, Ark., and the largest one in the South, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning at 1 o'clock. The block was owned by J. B. Miles. Ten stores were destroyed. The total loss is $90,000; insured for $28,000 in the Atlantic and Pacific of Chicago; Globe, Franklin, and Peoples's, of Philadelphia; Hartford, American, and Central of St. Louis, and others. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

[By the Associated Press.]

MEMPHIS, Jan. 26.—An *Avalanche* Helena, Ark., special says: On Sunday morning, at 1 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the southwest corner of the immense frame building known as Miles' Block, belonging to John A. Boppe, of Newark, N. J. In a few minutes the whole building was ablaze. Despite the efforts of the citizens, it soon spread to a two-story frame belonging to J. B. Miles, which, together with a two-story brick of Miss Augusta Wedon, were consumed. On the south two frame stores, occupied by O. K. Daley and Ross & Elder, and owned by J. B. Miles, of Helena, Ark., and L. A. Armstrong, of Newark, were swept away in this direction. The fire was stopped by the large store of King & Clapton, whose loss of goods by fire and water will reach $6,000. West of the Miles Block, two frame houses, belonging to J. J. Ramsey and James Manning, were destroyed. The Miles building cost $40,000, and the entire loss will foot up some $70,000. No insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

At Littleton, Col.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 26.—The extensive flouring mill of Little & Lilly, at Littleton, about four miles southwest of this city, was burned about 3 o'clock this morning. The building, which cost over $30,000, was insured for about two-thirds its value. Wheat to the amount of 20,000 bushels was stored in the establishment. Most of this is a total loss, there being no insurance whatever upon it. Two years ago a structure on the same site, and belonging to the same firm, was destroyed by fire. The flour manufactured by this firm is well known in Boston and other Eastern markets.

At Memphis, Tenn.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 26.—The seed and lint room of the Fanch Oil Works, in the old navy-yard, was burned last night, together with a large amount of seed and linting machinery. The loss of the oil company is $7,000; fully insured in the State Company, of Nashville, and home companies. The loss to the building is about $3,000, which falls upon the city, and on which there was no insurance.

At Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—A fire broke out to-day in the foundry and ship-yard of Senor Zulueta, at Casadlanca, which are threatened with total destruction. A high wind prevails, and the wharves and shipping in the vicinity are in danger.

New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The confectionery manufactory of R. S. Gilbert & Co., Washington street, burned this evening; loss $70,000.

The pattern shops of the Quintard Iron-Works was destroyed by fire to-night; loss $75,000.

Death Rate of Various Cities.

Dr. Charles F. Russell gives a tabulated statement of the mortality of the various States of the Union, from which we borrow the following regarding the death rates of various cities. The highest death rate in 1872 was exhibited by Memphis, where the deaths were 46.6 in each 1,000 inhabitants. Other cities followed in this order: Savannah, 39.2; Vicksburg, 36.5; Troy, 34; Hoboken, 32.9; New York, 32.7; Newark, 31.6; New Orleans, 30.6; Boston, 30.5. The rate for Philadelphia was only 26.1; Brooklyn, 23.1; St. Louis, 20.1; Chicago, 27.6; Baltimore, 25.1; Cincinnati, 20.5; San Francisco, 17.2. This compares not unfavorably with the mortuary statistics of British cities, where the lowest rate was 21.4; that of London, Bombay, and Calcutta show only 29.2 and 25 respectively. The highest known death-rate prevailed in Valparaiso, Chili, 66.9.—*From Popular Science Monthly for February.*

A Lunatic Ball.

From the New Haven Register.

In the recent annual ball at the Lunatic Asylum, twenty couples took the floor, ranged in two lines, facing each other, and stood still in profound silence, waiting the music. In this party the strangeness of the performers was most apparent. The men wore a look upon their faces of such resolution as one would expect on that of a brave man brought face to face with some terrible danger. The women were more wandering in their glances; but nearly all were serious too. The music burst forth, and a simultaneous movement followed; all sorts of movents, some cultivated steps, but for the most part a mere violent shuffling exercise. Directly they all seemed to have forgotten that they had partners, and settled down into dancing. There was some peculiarity about every individual, but in every one was observable a sort of ecstacy. One girl, with wild, dark eyes, and her black hair hanging loosely around her neck, would occasionally pause, as if trying to recollect where she had acted such a part in other scenes, but, glancing at the company all engaged around her, she would resume her motions. Some of them kept their gaze fixed on the ceiling, turning neither to the right nor to the left; others kept a watch upon their feet, which, to their bewildered minds, were perhaps going sadly astray. Very soon the organization lost shape; the original partners had wandered hopelessly away from each other. But, with instinctive gallantry on the one side, and gentle acquiescence on the other, the men swung and twirled whichever lady happened to be within reach at the moment when they thought the music indicated "swing your partner."

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Reform Measures Introduced in the Iowa House of Representatives.

Gov. Carpenter's Message Contemptuously Treated.

Proceedings in Other State Legislatures.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 26.—The House spent a long time in trying to dispense with the service of clergymen. The discussion was spirited, and the proposition was defeated by a vote of 49 to 37.

PRINTING THE MESSAGE.

The Governor was rebuked in the House by a resolution to print only half the number of copies of the message usually ordered, one member remarking that his constituency would thereby still get the usual amount of reading matter.

STATE PRINTING.

A resolution to abolish the office of State Printer and State Binder was referred. It is generally understood that this is a plan to defeat the present State Printer, who has a majority of the Republican members pledged for him to secure his nomination in caucus. His opponents expect to get the aid of the Anti-Monopolists to abolish the office.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

The first bill introduced in the House was one to reduce the salaries of members from $650 to $350.

RAILROAD BILLS.

Several railroad bills were introduced. There seems to be great eagerness to get ahead on this subject.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES

to-morrow will not be attended by any great display.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 26.—The Senate had a short session this morning, more than half the members being absent. Resolutions were offered calling on the Secretary of State to give his authority for the allowance of certain bills against the State.

A bill was introduced amending the Assessment law of 1868, so as only to exempt, first, United States property; second, county, town, school-district, and road-district property; third, fire department property; fourth, property of Indians; fifth, cemetery property, except the lands; sixth, United States pensions; and, seventh, stock in corporations otherwise taxed.

Bills were also introduced to amend the revised statutes relating to excise so as to enable towns, as well as cities and villages, where there is a county poor system, to use license moneys for general expenses; to amend the act of 1873 relating to the laying out of public highways.

THE ASSEMBLY

was pretty full this evening. A resolution was offered for a joint special committee of five to consider the propriety of leasing the labor of the inmates of the State Prison and the Ripon Industrial School.

Bills were introduced to legalize the publication of probate notices in other than English papers; also to legalize an act of the Marathon County Supervisors in giving certain lands to aid in building railroads; to give a State bounty of $5 for killing wolves and lynx, and $3 for wild cats; to prohibit restriction of legal exemptions or limitations in contracts; also, to prohibit foreign insurance companies from inserting clauses in their policies that suits shall only be tried in United States Courts; and others in regard to mode of trial in criminal and civil actions.

KANSAS.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 26.—The Senatorial contest, while it progresses without extraordinary excitement, is so complicated that the keenest politicians will not hazard a prediction on the result. Seventy votes are necessary to a choice, and to-night it is conceded that no candidate will receive upward of thirty. Gov. Osborn's estimate of the first ballot is: Osborn, 30; Plumb, 20; Phillips, 18; Kingsman, 15; Harvey, 7; and the remainder bestowed as complimentaries on twelve or fifteen candidates. The Reform caucus is in session at this hour with some prospect of forming a coalition with Phillip's friends, the latter having accepted an invitation to attend the session. The Reformers may not be strong enough to elect their first choice, but have sufficient power to elect either Plumb, Osborn, Phillips, or Kingsman. The Leavenworth delegation is divided, Anthony, Moonlight, and Lawrence refusing to support Osborn in any event. The best men fear that some obscure imbecile will be elected.

LATER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 26.—Seventy-six members attended the Reform Caucus to-night. Benton, of Leavenworth, and Martin, of Topeka, the two leading Democratic politicians of the State, quarreled over a motion to nominate a Senator, and the caucus adjourned without accomplishing anything.

MISSISSIPPI.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 26.—The House of the Mississippi Legislature to-day passed a resolution requesting Congressmen absent from Washington to return to that city instanter, and support the Civil Rights bill. Those now at Jackson logrolling for the United States Senatorship are McCree, How, and Barry, but Willis and Bruce have the lead.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 26.—The *Appeal's* Jackson, Miss., special says in the Senate Mr. Hearker gave notice that he would introduce, at an early day, the bill providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature.

In the House a joint resolution was introduced that Representatives in Congress of this State now absent from their seats are hereby respectfully but firmly requested to return to their posts and discharge their duty to their constituents by supporting the Civil-Rights bill now pending. Adopted by a vote of 60 to 26.

Congressmen McKee, Howe, and Barry are now here, candidates for a Senatorship. Electioneering is spirited and persistent. Wells and Bruce have led so far, and it is believed by many that Wells will be the man, unless Ames shall determine to make way for the Lieutenant-Governor to take his place; in that event he (Ames) will be re-elected to the Senate.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 26.—In the Senate, this morning a bill was introduced to provide that the State, county, township and village Treasurers shall not be obliged to give bond; that all violations of said trusts shall be considered misdemeanors, and that counties, townships, and villages shall be held responsible for all defalcations.

In the House, this afternoon, a bill was introduced to provide for the appointment of an Inspector of Mines.

A resolution was reported by the Committee on Retrenchment that, in view of the probable adoption of the new Constitution, it is not advisable to enter upon any extensive change in existing laws, and that the Legislature will do away with adjournments, except from day to day, and adjourn as soon as practicable. The resolution was adopted.

CRIME.

A Pittsburgh Quack Administers Arsenic for Magnesia.

Seven Persons Killed by His Prescriptions.

A Horse-Thief Lynched in Nebraska.

Other Criminal Items.

Work of a Pittsburgh Quack.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 26.—To-day information was brought before Acting-Mayor Butler, charging a doctor named W. J. Smith with murder, in poisoning a man named James McDonald 57 years old, and a little girl named Mary Ann Broad, aged 8 years. The physician resides in what was formerly Tempersanceville, in this city. Some years ago he was engaged in the drug business in what was Lawrenceville, and is now the Twelfth Ward of this city. In this place he was caught in "shoving the queer," and sentenced to seven years in the Pententiary, from whence he was pardoned by the President over a year ago, when

HE SETTLED DOWN TO PRACTICE

in the ward where all his victims resided. Smith is short and thick-set, about five feet four inches in height, has a dark complexion, short, cropped beard and whiskers, rather dark, and hair of an iron-gray. He is about 50 years of age.

This man, who was fluent of tongue, and whom the people all know as a criminal, brought to himself a very large practice, and succeeded in ingratiating himself in the confidence of the people. It seems that he had

A LOT OF DRUGS UNLABELED,

which he had left from his store when he was incarcerated, and these he used in his practice. McDonald, one of his victims, took sick on the 20th of December last, and the physician prescribed magnesia, of which he left a bottle of what he claimed to be the best made. He ordered one teaspoonful to be taken, but the old man needed no more, for in three hours he was a corpse. No suspicion, however, was aroused, as he said the man died of cholera-morbus. The next case was that of the child Broad. He gave the child

MEDICINE FOR WORMS,

and then ordered the magnesia. He said he had some, and brought the same bottle that had been left at McDonald's, who was the child's grandfather, and gave her a teaspoonful, which was forced down the innocent victim. In a little while the child showed all the evidences of mineral poisoning, and finally died in great agony. In about three hours the stomach and bowels of the child were analyzed by Prof. Wuth, who clearly testified to large quantities of poison being found in the bowels and stomach. I have traced this model physician's work, and found evidence of not less than

SEVEN VICTIMS POISONED

by him. Mrs. Able Enscoe died on the 24th of October, under peculiar circumstances. She had taken his magnesia.

A Mrs. Denny died through his malpractice.

Mrs. Rebecca White, aged 51, died very suddenly, undoubtedly from poison, on Nov. 20.

John Kenny, aged 71, died Nov. 3.

A child named Reed was doctored by him, and it died in convulsions a few hours after he left.

Such, in brief, are the facts as I have obtained them. Smith is now in jail, but refuses to say anything. Physicians believe that

THE MAN IS CRAZY.

All the cases above enumerated have been reported to the Board of Health. The Coroner will make an investigation. Feeling is very strong in the neighborhood against Smith; still the people refuse to believe he is guilty of any crime, but that the whole sad result is owing to his energetic ignorance. They say that he knew nothing of medicine; that had he known he would have been sharp enough to detect the difference between magnesia and arsenic.

Others say it was his pure hellishness, and nothing else. The man has in his look something strange, yet an appearance of cunning that would mislead the most expert judge of human nature. He refused to converse on the subject of the poisoning, except to assert his innocence.

Contest for the Possession of a Criminal in Michigan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 26.—An Adrian special to-day gives the following conclusion of an attempt to secure the release on habeas corpus of the man Thomson, who is wanted in New York as a confidence operator. The motion to discharge was overruled, and the prisoner was remanded to custody. Deputy-Sheriff Hale, of Albany, was present, and made the demand for the prisoner. In spite of the remonstrance of his counsel, who signified their intention of procuring another writ, he was hurried from the room and placed in a carriage, which was driven rapidly in a southerly direction, and it is probable his destination is the Ohio State line. Sheriff Mason, with two Deputies, started in pursuit fifteen minutes later. Nothing has been heard yet of the result of this novel race.

Burglary in Avoca, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 26.—On Saturday night the jewelry store of Mr. Lair, at Avoca, Ia., was robbed of $500 worth of watches and other valuables. The robbery was committed by three men who arrived on the evening train from Omaha. The citizens pursued the thieves, and succeeded in capturing one of them a few miles from the place. He proved to be one Maginnis, a notorious thief and keeper of a "fence" in this city. A rope was placed about his neck and passed over the limb of a tree, and he was ordered to divulge the names of his companions. This he refused to do. He was drawn up three times, and nearly strangled, but still kept his secret. He was brought back to town, and is now held, while the pursuit of the others is continued. The citizens of Avoca threaten to lynch Maginnis to-night.

Lynch-Law in Nebraska.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 26.—Last week, at Rulo, Neb., a lawyer named Moore was discovered riding a horse belonging to a farmer. A mob surrounded him, and whipped him, extorting a confession, and then hung him to a tree. After life was extinct, a hole was cut in the ice, and his body was put underneath. Moore confessed belonging to an organized gang, but refused to designate the members. Great excitement prevails over the affair. Moore was regarded as a promising young attorney.

Quickly Come to Judgment.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 26.—Justice was meted out quickly in this city this afternoon in the case of one Brown, a youth who was arrested for stealing. He was carried before the County Court, tried, convicted, and sentenced to two years in the Reform School, all within thirty minutes from the time he committed the crime.

Alleged Rape.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Jan. 26.—John Norwood, colored, hostler, aged 25 years, is charged with raping Minnie Sparrow, white, aged 7 years, and so injuring her that she will probably die. There is much excitement.

Stolen Jewels Found in a Church.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Some articles of jewelry, stolen from a store in Brooklyn, have been found in the safe of Trinity Church, among sacred utensils, where they were left for safety by the alleged thief, who, however, claims that the jewelry is his own.

Murder at Shelbyville, Ill.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Jan. 23.—A terrible murder was committed here last night. A desperado named Charley Reynolds shot and killed Robert G. Campbell, of this city. Campbell was ex-Marshal, and had arrested Reynolds while he lived here, some years ago. Reynolds came here yesterday morning, and, reports say, swore he had come here to cut his way through. He is now in jail.

Two Brothers Killed by Their Sister's Seducer.

Goodlettsville, Tenn., (Jan. 17), Correspondence of the Nashville Banner.

Two brothers named Bloodworth were killed last night, 5 miles north of this place, by one Asken. It is said that Asken had seduced their sister; that they had threatened to kill him, and last night went to his mother's house for that purpose, one armed with two revolvers, the other with a double-barreled shot-gun. They were found this morning—one at the front, the other at the back door of the house—dead; the one shot in the right, the other in the left breast, seemingly with a double-barreled gun. The Askens were gone. It is said that Asken had gone to the nearest magistrate to surrender himself. From the little we have been able to learn about the affair, Asken was justifiable in doing the killing.

OBITUARY.

Dr. David Livingstone.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Intelligence has just been received of the death of Dr. Livingstone in the interior of Africa. He died of dysentery, while traveling from Lake Bembe to Unyanyembe. His body has been embalmed, and is being conveyed to England by way of Zanzibar.

The death of Dr. Livingstone took place in June last. He had been traveling over a partially submerged country, and, after wading four days through water, he was seized by the illness of which he died.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society last night several members expressed doubt as to the authenticity of the report of Dr. Livingstone's death. Mr. Kirk said when he left Zanzibar in September rumors of a similar character were current. He thought the news, if true, would have been officially forwarded long before the present date.

Samuel Mills, of Hamilton, Ont.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HAMILTON, Ont., Jan. 26.—The Hon. Senator Samuel Mills, of this place, is dead. He was born here in 1806, and lived here the whole of his life. He was very wealthy. Conservative in politics.

Wm. H. Dunlevy.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 26.—Wm. H. Dunlevy, of the firm of Wilson, Dunlevy & Co., steamboat builders, of this city, died this morning of typhoid pneumonia. Mr. Dunlevy is the last of the original members of this well-known firm.

Prof. J. F. Holton, Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 26.—Prof. J. F. Holton died suddenly at his residence in Everett, yesterday, of heart-disease. He was one of the first botanists of the country.

THE FARMERS.

Grangers in Colorado.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 26.—A convention of Masters of subordinate granges will be held in this city to-morrow, to form a Territorial Grange. The order, which had no foothold in Colorado a year ago, now numbers over forty Granges. Many delegates are in Denver this evening canvassing the anticipated proceedings.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The birthday of Robert Burns was celebrated last night in different cities of the Union from Omaha to New York.

—E. W. Keightley has been appointed Judge of the Fifteenth Michigan Circuit, vice M. E. Leadby, resigned.

—The Hon. Mr. Huntington, instigator of the Pacific scandal inquiries in Canada, has been gazetted President of the Council.

—The Grand Lodge of Michigan Masons commences its annual session in Detroit at noon to-morrow.

—Citizens of Chelmsford, Mass., report a shock of earthquake, which shook buildings, at that place on Sunday noon, causing considerable alarm.

—In Newark, N. J., on Sunday, two men were killed while assisting an engine, on its way to a fire, out of a rut.

—Joseph Shallenbarger, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Otoe County, Neb., was accidently killed by a falling log on Friday.

—The report of Maj. Plimly to Postmaster James, of New York, shows that the business of the money-order department last year amounted to $32,515,146.

—Bouncicault's engagement in the California Theatre, San Francisco, has been very successful. The receipts to the present time are over $11,000.

—The Ohio Falls Car Company, of Jeffersonville, Ind., which suffered by the panic, recently perfected satisfactory arrangements with its creditors, and is prepared to resume work.

—It is understood that the physicians of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and other cities have combined to secure the bodies of the Siamese Twins, at any price, for an autopsy.

—One wet night in Boston, recently, visitors to a public hall found a man at the entrance holding out a ticket-check, and saying, "Umbrellas, please." People gratefully resigned their wet umbrellas to his custody, but when the entertainment was over, both man and umbrellas had disappeared.

—The Hon. William M. Fleiss and four other merchants of New York are now in Washington, and will wait upon the Secretary of the Treasury and argue the necessity of changing ad valorem to specific duties on still wines, and also to advocate the constitution of the law so that one liquidation of customs shall be made final.

—During the past two days two special trains, consisting of thirty-six cars of tea, have been sent east from Omaha. Another train of nineteen cars left last night, making a total shipment of fifty-five cars. This tea is the cargo of the steamer China, and is being sent New York by special trains.

—T. F. Davenport, brother-in-law of ex-Governor Claflin, of Massachusetts, and William Perrine, of New York City, both wealthy young men, died on trains on the Union Pacific Railroad on Saturday of consumption. They were on their way home from California, whither they had gone in search of health.

—Mrs. Sarah Jane Kearns, recently from Pekin, Ill., but who has lately been living with her daughter in Peoria, Ill., and who has for the past year or so been subject to fits of melancholy and temporary aberration of mind, committed suicide, Sunday, by taking poison. All efforts to save her were unavailing, and she died in a few moments.

—In the Shawnee County, Kan., District Court yesterday, Judge Morton decided that the State officers having the custody of the Pomeroy York $7,000 could not be compelled to bring it into court to apply on a claim of Pomeroy's creditors. The suit was an action in garnishment, brought by the First National Bank of Topeka against Lieut.-Gov. Stow and State Treasurer Hays.

—The Amherst College Boating Association has unanimously resolved that the holding of a regatta at Saratoga would be hostile to the welfare of the rowing associations of the colleges in general, and of Amherst in particular, and that Amherst will not row in Saratoga waters. A Boston dispatch says: "It is thought that neither Harvard nor Bowdoin will be represented in the college regatta of the next season at Saratoga."

—Four clergymen at present settled in Fond du Lac, Wis., have received calls to preach in other cities recently. The Rev. T. G. Smith, Presbyterian, has been called to Kingston, Ont.; Dr. Barry, Universalist and a former State Superintendent of Schools, has been called by the Universalists of Richmond, Va.; the Rev. A. A. Brown, Baptist, has been called by a society at Springfield, Ill.; and the Rev. Arthur Little has been called by a Congregational society at Detroit, Mich.

—Victoria Woodhull announces that she will lecture in Bloomington, Ill., next Wednesday night, but Judge David Davis, who owns Durley Hall, announces, through his agent, that the hall was never honestly engaged for Woodhull, nor would it have been rented had he known that she was to be the lecturer. He also declares the engagement of that date canceled, and refuses her admission to the hall. How the matter will terminate remains to be seen, and the opinion is much divided on the subject as to the propriety of giving her the hall.

—The following is one out of the many examples of the sufferings to which the poor of Philadelphia are subjected this winter. Late Sunday afternoon, the attention of Officers Hussey and Rutherford was directed to the case of a widow, Mrs. Stinson, who, with four children, the eldest of whom is but 6 years, occupied a small room in the rear of No. 1008 Heaborne street. The room was in a wretched condition, with window-panes out, doors cracked, and without furniture or fire. When visited, the family were found huddled in a corner almost in a state of nudity, half frozen and nigh dead with hunger. They had not eaten for several days, and the unfortunate mother prayed for death to relieve herself and little ones from their terrible sufferings. They were relieved by a charitable association.

—The dead-lock between Mayor Logue and the General Council of Memphis, Tenn., is likely to continue, as the Mayor refuses positively to put Chief of Police Athey's name in nomination, and the Council refuse to confirm the other nomination. The matter causes much excitement in the city; and, to add to that, the Mayor and Police Board, Saturday and yesterday, dropped from the rolls nearly all the old officers, detectives, and patrolmen, and are substituting negroes and inexperienced men for the former. The city being full of thieves and burglars, several prominent citizens have suggested the organization of a special detective and merchants' police agency, which will be organized at once by Messrs. Cranmer, Smith, and others of the old force. The situation is anything but favorable to the welfare of the city, and may yet lead to an open outbreak.

FOREIGN.

Disraeli's Address Attacking the Gladstone Administration.

He Condemns the Ashantee War and Opposes the Extension of Household Suffrage.

The Principal Achinese Stronghold Captured by the Dutch.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DISRAELI V. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Right-Hon. Benjamin Disraeli has issued an address to his constituents in Buckinghamshire, asking for a re-election to Parliament. He says: "It is not necessary to consider whether the dissolution of Parliament was resorted to to avoid the humbling confession that the Premier had violated constitutional law by persisting for several months in the occupation of a seat to which he was no longer entitled, or whether it was to

EVADE THE DAY OF RECKONING

for a war conducted without communication with Parliament. It suffices to point out that, if the unprecedented course of summoning and subsequently dissolving Parliament could be justified, there is no reason why it was not adopted six weeks earlier. The Premier has addressed a prolix narrative to his constituents, in which I find nothing definite regarding the policy of the Government, except that it intends to apply a large surplus to the remission of taxation, which would be the course of any party or any Ministry. What is remarkable is the disquieting information that this surplus must be made adequate by adjustment, which must make an

INCREASE IN EXISTING TAXES.

The principal measures of relief promised by Gladstone, the diminution of local taxation and the abolition of the income tax, are measures which the Conservative party has always favored, and the Premier and his friends opposed. I will support all measures for the improvement of the condition of the people, but this end cannot be attained by incessant harassing legislation. The English are governed by customs as much as by laws, and dislike unnecessary interference by

A MEDDLING ADMINISTRATION.

It would have been far better for the country if, during the past five years, the foreign policy of the Government had been a little more energetic, and its domestic policy a little less marked by an act of folly and ignorance rarely equalled. The Government has relinquished the treaty granting the freedom of the Straits of Malacca to our commerce, and has involved us in

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

Honor requires the vigorous prosecution of the latter, but it will be the duty of Parliament hereafter to inquire into the origin of this costly and destructive conflict.

SUFFRAGE.

"The argument for the extension of household suffrage to counties is fallacious, and no one has argued more strongly against the contemplated assimilation of the franchise than the Premier. Such a measure will involve the disfranchisement of small boroughs. The impending elections are most important for the future of the Kingdom.

THE LIBERALS.

"Though there is reason to hope that the Premier is not at present opposed to the national institutions, yet his adherents include assailants of the monarchy, those opposed to the independence of the House of Lords. Some even urge the disestablishment of the English Church. His most trusted colleagues openly concur in a desire to thrust religion from the national education."

FEDERATION.

Disraeli concludes as follows: "These are the solemn issues claiming a decision when Europe is more deeply stirred than since the Reformation, when civil and religious liberty mainly depend upon the strength and stability of England. I ask a re-election to resist the impairment of her strength, and to support her imperial sway."

OTHER ADDRESSES.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Mr. Forster has issued an address to his constituents. He upholds the existing education act.

Mr. Lowe, in a similar address, replies categorically to Disraeli's criticisms. He shows how what was characterized as an "unenergetic administration" had carried the country through the crisis of an European war without compromising its dignity or giving offense to either party. The Government trusts and believes it has established permanent relations of friendship and good-will with the United States.

Bright's address is expected to-morrow.

THE QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Queen held a council at Osborne to-day, and issued a proclamation ordering the dissolution by the present Parliament.

ALLEGED BRIBERY CASE.

The petition against Attorney-General James for bribery in the election at Taunton has been dismissed with costs.

THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—Writs of election for the new House of Commons were promulgated last night, and orders were also sent to Edinburgh for the election of the sixteen peers representing Scotland in the Upper House.

Mr. Nolan, Secretary of the Irish Amnesty Association, announces his intention of contesting the election of Gladstone in Greenwich.

OCEANICA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The steamer McGregor brings Australian mail dates to Dec. 20, and from Honolulu to Jan. 14.

AUSTRALIA.

In Auckland the local Steam Packet Company, with a steam service to Fiji, will procure additional steamers to supply their increasing coastal trade. A steamer is also about to be placed regularly on the passage between Auckland and Poverty Bay and Napier. Another steamer, purchased in London for a private owner in Auckland, is on her way out to engage in the coast trade.

There are seventy miles of railroad open. The first part of the Auckland & Wakato line, reaching to Onhunga, was to be opened on the 24th.

Harvest promises to be abundant. In the other colonies the wheat crop will show a falling off.

Trade with the islands of Fiji and other groups of the South Seas is increasing. The sugar trade is to receive an impetus by the establishment of sugar refineries.

The Union Steam Shipping Company, with a capital of $250,000, has been started in Dunedin to meet the growing requirements of the shipping trade of New Zealand. The New Zealand Navigation Company will enlarge its capital, in order to provide an additional steamer.

FIJI.

The action of the German residents in Levuka, on the recent occasion of preparing to resist the Government by force of arms after the proceedings at Nasova, where about 100 unarmed white men were driven back and illused by 1,200 Fijians, armed to the teeth, has elicited a general feeling in the colonies that England should at once assume the sovereignty of these islands. It is announced by the Ministry that one of Her Majesty's Ministers will proceed, under instructions, via Honolulu, to Washington, and most likely on to Europe, for the purpose of pressing upon the great powers the claims of this kingdom to the fullest recognition of Viti Levu.

An inter-tribal dispute has arisen between the natives of the Nalawa and Dawara, resulting in a collision, in which lives were lost. This is an old dispute of years' standing.

HONOLULU.

The health of King Lunalilo is reported much improved. The approaching election creates much interest. Mr. Wideman has tendered his resignation as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. An alliance for the King is generally talked of.

ACHEEN.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 26.—Dispatches from Penang, Sumnatra, announce that Kratan, the principle stronghold of the Achenenese, has been captured by the Dutch forces, with small loss.

CUBA.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—The steamer Isabella Caliolica has gone to Gibara, to embark troops for Guantanamo, which is threatened by insurgents.

Insurgent prisoners report that Vincente Garcia has assumed the Ministry of War and Gen. Maceo succeeded in the command of his column.

Mineral Produce of the United Kingdom.

The English Mining Record office has just issued its annual statement of the mineral produce of the United Kingdom for the year 1873. From 3,001 mines, 123,497,316 tons of coal were extracted; 266 iron mines gave 16,584,857 tons of ore, of a value of £7,774,874; 117 copper do, 91,983 do; 162 tin, 14,266 do; 455 lead, 53,963; 63 zinc, 18,542; 25 iron pyrites (sulphur ores), 65,916; 15 arsenic, 5,171.15; 3 wolfram, 89 tons 5 cwt; 3 manganese, 7,775 tons; 25 baryies, 9,092.17 tons; and of salt, 1,309,497, of a value of £654,748. From the above ores 6,741,929 tons of pig-iron was obtained, 5,703 tons of copper, 9,560 do of tin, 60,455 do of lead, 628,920 oz. of silver, and 5,191 tons of zinc. The total value of coals and minerals was £70,193,416. The mineral produce has increased in value from £57,322,000 to £70,193,000, upward of 20 per cent, without any corresponding increase in quantities, the main cause of which lies in the increased cost of coal. Pig-iron has increased from £16,668,000 to £18,540,000, although the quantity has only increased from 6,627,000 to 6,742,000 tons; three tons of coal are used for each ton of pig-iron produced.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

Letter from the Superintendent.

Reply to the Report of the State Board of Public Charities.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of the 19th inst. I noticed the report of Mr. Wines, Secretary of the State Board of Public Charities, on the condition, financial and otherwise, of the several State institutions. One passage in particular, concerning the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, seems to call from me, as Superintendent of the same, more than a passing notice, inasmuch as

IT DIRECTLY CONFLICTS

with some statements made by me in my last report. I refer to that portion where he makes the unqualified assertion that the law concerning the dismissal of children from the institution has been disregarded.

He says: "There is one point in the management of the 'Soldiers' Orphans' Home' requires notice we think, namely: the large number of inmates of both sexes, but especially girls, above the legal age at which the law directs their discharge. We believe that if the law is right, it should be more rigidly enforced than it now is, and, if wrong, it should be amended. It is not obeyed."

Now, Mr. Wines has had repeated opportunities (and has improved them, too) of examining all books, papers, and records belonging to the institution; and he has certainly never found anything in all of our transactions to warrant any such statement.

It is very true that we have twelve girls in the Home over the age of 16. Ten of those have been regularly and legally discharged, the remainder having attained that age since the last meeting of the Board of Trustees. Those discharged have been employed as servants,—taken the places and performed the labor of paid employes,—

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION

unanimously adopted by the Board, authorizing me to retain such children, from among those discharged, as I thought would be of service to the Home, and would be benefited themselves by remaining. The following is a copy of the resolution:

Resolved, That the Superintendent be, and is hereby, authorized to retain at the Home, from among the children discharged therefrom by reason of expiration of time as provided for by law, all such as she may consider necessary for the performance of labor about the institution; Provided that no compensation for such services shall be given, other than board, clothing, and tuition.

This power has in no instance been transcended or abused by me; neither have the Trustees evaded or